Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. | HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE. | Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 4. | EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1870. | NUMBER 1.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

EBENSBURG

STOVE, HARDWARE,

AND

GEN'L HOUSE-FURNISHING

DEPOT.

CONSISTING OF

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

SLEIGH BELLS

Ever brought to Ebensburg!

The LARGEST LOT OF BAR IRON Ever brought to Ebensburg

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

BOYS' SKATES AND SLEDS

Ever brought to Ebensburg!

Also, a large stock of CHOPPING AXES, FELLING AXES, BASKETS, SOAP & SPONE CAKE, BRIDLES, HORSE COLLARS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE SHOE NAILS.

Cook & Heating Stoves,

and a general assortment of all articles in my line of business.

ALL WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Dec. 2, 1869. 3m

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

DO YOU HEAR THAT, FIREMEN?

AND ARE YOU PREPARED TO

OBEY THE SUMMONS!

If you are not, unless you have been to

WOLFF'S Clothing Store,

and have bought one of those superb

FIREMAN'S COATS,

to keep you warm and dry. WOLFF makes them at from $18 to $30, and any other garment you want you can have made to order at short notice.

NO FIT, NO CHARGE!

MR. WOLFF has just returned from the East, and his READY MADE

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

now contains the largest assortment, the most varied assortment, and altogether the most pleasing assortment of

WINTER GARMENTS FOR MEN & BOYS

EVER DISPLAYED IN ALTOONA.

OVERCOATS, from the lowest priced ULSTER to the finest Beaver—all sizes.

Full Suits of Clothing at from $9 to $30, Pants from $1.50 to $8. Vests from 75 cents to $5. Also, a general variety of

NOTIONS & FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS, TRUNKS, &c.

In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found a full stock of FURS, from the low-priced Coney to the finest Mink and Sable.

GODFREY WOLFF,

Next door to the Post Office, Altoona, City.

FARMERS, Look to Your Interests,

AND BUY ONE OF

SPROUT'S COMBINED

KNIFE AND KNIFE,

THE BEST AND ONLY PERFECTLY COMBINED

Hay Fork and Knife Manufactured.

EVERY FORK WARRANTED.

Only a limited number can be supplied for this county, orders for this celebrated Hay Fork and Knife should be sent in early to

GEO. HUNTLEY, EBENSBURG, PA.,

Sole Agent for Cambria County,

Who is also supply WOODEN PULLEYS, which are far superior to Iron Pulleys. Also, PULLEY GRAPPLES for fastenining Pulleys to Beams or Rafters—the most convenient fastening ever introduced, as they can be put up and taken down without the use of ladders.

Ebensburg, Dec. 9, 1869. 6m.

FARMERS AND OTHERS

SHOULD NOT FAIL TO GET

SOME OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Lima Double-Geared

WOOD-SAWING MACHINES,

FOR WHICH

GEORGE HUNTLEY,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Sole Agent for Cambria County.

REAL ESTATE

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 63 Fourth Avenue,

Adjoining new Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

ISAAC JONES, President.
WM. H. SMITH, Vice President.
S. S. CARRIER, Sec. and Treas.
B. C. PARKE, Accountant.
E. B. TODD, Solicitor.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jacob Painter,
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Isaac Jones, D. W. C. Bidwell,
Nicholas Voeghly, Jr.

Statement of October 30, 1869.

ASSETS

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate,	$502,957 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at par.	25,000 00
U. S. 10 40 Bonds, at par.	25,081 00
Real Estate	2,720 47
Office Furniture,	418 60
Cash	51,466 52
Total,	$607,496 39

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors	$556,103 71
" " " Interest, Nov. 1, 1869.	14,027 79
Contingent Fund.	43,364 89
Total,	$607,496 39

INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal, and compounded.

Open for Deposit from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily; also on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Money loaned on Bond and Mortgage only. Slips for the use of depositors who cannot visit the city, and copies of Charter and By-laws furnished by mail

S. S. CARRIER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
No. 63 FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
November 25, 1869. 5m.

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

NO. 136 VIRGINIA STREET,

Between Julia and Caroline, - ALTOONA.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saying them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

"Poor women are on every side, and orphans cry for bread, because husbands and fathers lived and died uninsured."

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized 1850.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, Pres. JOHN S. WILSON, Sec.

All policies non forfeitable. All policies are payable at death or 80 years of age.

ECONOMY in management, CARE in the selection of risks, PROMPTNESS in the payment of death claims, and SECURITY in the investment of its immense funds, are rigidly adhered to and have ALWAYS characterized this Company.

J. FRANK CONDON,

Special Agent.

Nov. 11, 1869.-1y.

FOREIGN SHIPPING

AND

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

WE ARE NOW SELLING EXCHANGE

AT NEW YORK RATES, ON

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Wales,	Germany,	Prussia,
Austria,	Bavaria,	Wurtemberg,
Baden,	Hessen,	Saxony,
Hanover,	Belgium,	Switzerland,
Holland,	Norway and	France.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

England,	Ireland,	Scotland,
Germany,	France,	California,
New South Wales or		Australia.

KERR & CO.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 31, 1867.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. -an31.

The Poet's Department.

PITILESS FATE.

BY ALICE CARY.

I saw in my dream a wonderful stream,
And over the stream was a bridge so slender,
And over the white there was a scarlet light,
And over the scarlet a golden splendor.

And beyond the bridge was a goodly ridge
Where bees made honey, and corn was growing,
And down that way through the golden gray
A gay young man was rowing.

I could see from the shore that a rose he wore
Stuck in his button hole, rare as the rarest,
And singing a song and rowing along—
I guessed his face to be fair as the fairest.

And all by the corn where the bees at morn
Made combs of honey—with breathing bated,
I saw by the stream (it was only a dream)
A lovely lady that watched and waited.

There were fair green leaves in her silken sleeves, [ing,
And loose her locks in the winds were blow-
And she kiss'd to land with her milk-white hand
The gay young man in the boat a rowing.

And all so light in her apron white
She caught the little red rose he cast her,
And "Haste!" she cried, with her arms so wide,
"Haste, sweetheart, haste!" but the boat was past her.

And the gray so cold ran over the gold,
And she sighed with only the winds to hear her—
"He loves me still," and he rowed with a will,
But pitiless Fate, not he, was steerer.

And there till the morn blushed over the corn
And over the bees in their sweet combs humming,
Her locks with the dew drenched through and through, [coming!
She watched and waited her false love's

But the maid to-day who reads my lay
May keep her young heart light as a feather:
It was only a dream, the bridge and the stream,
And lady and lover, and all together.

—Hearth and Home.

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

[From the Buffalo Express.]

EARLY DAYS IN NEVADA.

SILVER LAND NABOBS.

BY MARK TWAIN.

One of the curious features of Pacific Coast life is the startling uncertainty that marks a man's career in the mines. He may spring from poverty to wealth so suddenly as to turn his hair white, and then after a while he may become poor again so suddenly as to make all that white hair fall out and leave his head as clean as a billiard ball. The great Nevada silver excitement of '58-'59 was prolific of this sort of vicissitudes.

Two brothers, teamsters, did some hauling for a man in Virginia city, and had to take a small segregated portion of a silver mine in lieu of $300 cash. They gave an outsider a third to open the mine, and they went on teaming. But not long. Ten months afterwards the mine was out of debt and paying each owner $8,000 to $10,000 a month—say $100,000 a year. They had that handsome income for just about two years—and they dressed in the loudest kind of costumes and wore mighty diamonds and played poker for amusement, these men who had seldom $20 at one time in all their lives before. One of them is tending bar for wages now, and the other is serving his country as commander-in-chief of a street car in San Francisco at $75 per month. He was very glad to get that employment, too.

One of the earliest nabobs that Nevada was delivered of wore $6,000 worth of diamonds in his bosom, and swore he was unhappy because he couldn't spend his money as fast as he made it. But let us learn from him that persistent effort is bound to achieve success at last. Within a year's time his happiness was secure, for he hadn't a cent to spend.

Another Nevada nabob boasted an income that often reached $16,000 a month; and he used to love to tell how he had worked in the very mine that yielded it, for $5 a day, when he first came to the country. Three years afterward he attained to the far more exceeding grandeur of working in it again, at *four* dollars a day.

The silver and sage-brush State has knowledge of another of these pets of fortune—lifted from actual poverty to affluence almost in a single night—who was able to offer $100,000 for a position of high official distinction shortly afterward, and did offer it—and a little over a year ago a friend saw him shoveling snow on the Pacific Railroad for a living, away up on the summit of the Sierras, some 7,000 feet above the level of comfort and the sea. The friend remarked that it must be pretty hard work; though, as the snow was twenty-five feet deep, it promised to be a steady job, at least. Yes, he said, he didn't mind it *now*, though a month or so ago, when it was sixty-two feet deep and still a snowing, he was not so much attached to it. Such is life.

Then there was John Smith. That wasn't his name, but we will call him that. He was a good, honest, kind-hearted fellow, born and reared in the lower ranks of life, and miraculously ignorant. He drove a team, and the team belonged to another man. By and by he married an excellent woman, who owned a small ranch—a ranch that paid them a comfortable living, for although it yielded but little hay, what little it did yield was worth from $250 to $500 in gold per ton in the market. Presently Smith traded a few acres of the ranch for a small, undeveloped silver-mine in Gold Hill. He opened the mine and built a little unpretending ten-stamp mill. Eighteen months afterward he quit raising hay, for his mining income had reached a most comfortable figure. Some people said it was $30,000 a month, and others said it was $60,000. Smith was very rich anyhow. He built a house out in the desert—right in the most forbidding and otherwise howling desert—and it was currently reported that that house cost him a quarter of a million. Possibly that was exaggerated somewhat, though it certainly was a fine house and a costly one. The bedsteads cost $400 or $500 apiece.

And then the Smiths went to Europe and traveled. And when they came back Smith was never tired of telling about the fine hogs he had seen in England, and the gorgeous sheep he had seen in Spain, and the fine cattle he had noticed in the vicinity of Rome. He was full of the wonders of the old world, and advised everybody to travel. He said a man never imagined what surprising things there were in the world till he had traveled.

One day, on board ship, the passengers made up a pool of $500, which was to be the property of the man who should come nearest to guessing the run of the vessel for the next twenty-four hours. Next day, toward noon, the figures were all in the purser's hands in sealed envelopes.—Smith was serene and happy, for he had been bribing the engineer. But another party won the prize! Smith said,

"Here, that won't do! He guessed two miles wider of the mark than I did."

The purser said, "Mr. Smith, you missed it further than any man on board. We traveled two hundred and eight miles yesterday."

"Well, sir," said Smith, "that's just where I've got you, for I guessed two hundred and nine. If you'll look at my figgers again you'll find a 2 and two naughts, which stands for 200, don't it?—and after 'em you'll find a 9 (2009), which stands for two hundred and nine. I reckon I'll take that money, if you please."

Well, Smith is dead. And when he died he wasn't worth a cent. The lesson of this is, that one must *learn how* to do everything he does—one must have experience in being rich before he can *remain* rich. The history of California will prove this to your entire satisfaction. Sudden wealth is an awful misfortune to the average run of men. It is wasting breath to instruct the reader after this fashion, though, for no man was ever convinced of it yet till he had tried it himself—and I am around now hunting for a man who is afraid to try it. I haven't had any luck, so far.

All the early pioneers of California acquired more or less wealth, but an enormous majority of them have not got any now. Those that have, get it slowly and by patient toil.

The reader has heard of the great Gould & Curry silver mine of Nevada. I believe its shares are still quoted in the stock sales in New York papers. The claim comprised 1,200 feet, if I remember rightly, or may be it was 800—and I think it all belonged originally to two men whose names it bears. Mr. Curry owned two-thirds of it—and he said that he sold it out for twenty-five hundred dollars, in cash, and an old plug horse that ate up his market value in hay and barley in seventeen days by the watch. And he said that Gould sold out for a pair of second-hand government blankets and a bottle of whisky that killed nine men in three hours, and an unoffending stranger that smelt the cork was disabled for life. four years afterward the mine thus disposed of was worth in the San Francisco market seven million six hundred thousand dollars in gold coin.

In the early days a poverty-stricken Mexican who lived in a canon right back of Virginia City, had a stream of water as large as a man's wrist trickling from the hillside on his premises. The Ophir Company segregated 100 feet of their mine and swapped it to him for the stream of water. The hundred feet proved to be the richest part of the entire mine; four years after the swap, its market value (including its mill), was $1,500,000. I was down in it about that time, 600 feet under the ground, and about half of it caved in over my head—and yet, valuable as that property was, I would have given the entire mine to have been out of that. I do not wish to brag—but I can be liberal if you take me right.

An individual who owned 20 feet in the Ophir mine before its great riches were revealed to men, traded it for a horse, and a very sorry looking brute he was too. A year or so afterward, when Ophir stock went up to $3,000 a foot, this man, who hadn't a cent, used to say he was the most startling example of magnificence and misery the world had ever seen—because he was able to ride a 60,000-dollar horse and yet had to ride him bareback because he couldn't scare up cash enough to buy a saddle. He said if fortune were to give him another 60,000 dollar horse it would ruin him.

The shiftless people I have been talking about have settled sedimentally down to their proper place on the bottom, but the solid mining prosperity of California and Nevada continues—the two together producing some $40,000,000 annually in gold and silver. White Pine is giving birth to the usual number of suddenly-created nabobs, but three years hence nearly every one of them will be scratching for wages again. Petroleum bred a few of these butterflies for the eastern market. They don't live long in Nevada. I was worth half a million dollars myself, once, for ten days—and now I'm prowling around the lecture field and the field of journalism instructing the public for a subsistence. I was just as happy as the other butterflies, and no wiser—except that I am sincerely glad that my supernatural stupidity lost me my great windfall before it had a chance to make a more inspired ass of me than I was before. I am satisfied that I do not know enough to be wealthy and live to survive it. I had two partners in this brilliant stroke of fortune. The sensible one is still worth a hundred thousand dollars or so—he never lost his wits—but the other one (and by far the best and worthless of our trio), can't pay his board.

I was personally acquainted with the several nabobs mentioned in this letter, and so, for old acquaintance sake, I have swapped their occupations and experiences around in such a way as to keep the Pacific public from recognizing these notorious men. I have no desire to drag them out of their retirement and make them uncomfortable by exhibiting them without mask or disguise—I merely wish to use their fortunes and misfortunes for a moment for the adornment of this newspaper article.

SINGULAR DOTAGE.—One of the most singular cases of dotage we have ever heard of came to our notice a few days ago. An old lady in her eighty-fourth year, residing at the southern extremity of one of our principal streets, named Deborah Brant, has for a long time attracted the attention of her neighbors and immediate relatives by her singular conduct. It appears that Miss B. received a very good education, so considered in her youth, and at the age or thirty having no means of support, opened a school in the southern portion of this county. She would take only eighteen pupils; though numerous applications were made for admission, none succeeded. If any vacancies occurred, she took up the applications in order of the date, and admitted a number sufficient to make the magic eighteen. She would have her school open but eighteen days in a month, and the school year divided into two terms of eighteen weeks each. She charged eighteen cents a week for tuition for smaller pupils, and twice eighteen for older and more advanced ones. In health she would work eighteen hours a day, devoting the remaining six to sleep.

She led this peculiar and sedentary life for many years, with long vacation periods. In 1849, having received a legacy from an only relative, she came to Columbia and has since then led a quiet, secluded life, refusing to see strangers, and seldom if ever allowing those around her to converse with her. On each returning eighteenth birthday, she shows unusual depression of spirits, and during the day will not speak a word. On the eighteenth of each month, the reticence and depressions are more noticeable than at any other times.

She keeps her own secrets, something which young ladies find it hard to do, and very little is known to assign for her singular conduct. In other respects she retains her faculties to a remarkable degree. The theory with the most knowing and speculative ones is that Miss B was made the victim of misplaced confidence in early youth, culminating, no doubt in terrible reality on or about her eighteenth birthday. She speaks of no one in unkind tones. The future may develop more of her singular history.—*Columbia (Pa.) Spy.*

A GOOD ONE.—A pretty rich occurrence came off at Sandyville, Ohio, the other day. Mr. McFarland, the landlord, and also a farmer, took a lot of sheep from Colonel Black to keep for him. The bargain was that if any of the sheep died McFarland was to pelt or wool them, which means that he was to take the hides off or pull the wool, as he thought proper. A stormy night came and three of the sheep died. McFarland had a chunk of a boy in his employ who was not up to sheep talk, and he ordered the boy to go and pelt the sheep. He came back in a couple of hours, and McFarland asked him how he had got on, to which he demurely replied: "Oh, middling; I got the most of them pelted, but there were three I could not catch." McFarland went to the sheep pasture and discovered the boy had "pelted" nineteen of the sheep to death, and pretty thoroughly run down the three wild ones.

A LAZY MENDICANT applied to Horace Greely for a letter recommending him as a proper subject for charity. The beggar did a thriving business for about two months, as the philanthropists to whom he showed it could decipher only the well-known signature; but that they deemed a sufficient endorsement. At last a printer, familiar with Mr. Greely's manuscript, was called on for aid; and he astonished the beggar by informing him that Mr. Greely had played a joke upon him, and had given him a note stating, "The bearer is suffering from chronic laziness, and should be compelled to saw wood by every person anxious to protect the public against impostors."

HIRAM GREEN'S WOOING.

Love, Courtship, Swill Barrels, and Matrimony.

This life would be a one hoss sho,
Without a day to sport in;
There isent a thing a man can do
So hunkey as a cortin.

So rites the poeck Green. A man which hasent been a cortin, and cupoid them ere hunky times, is no more complete than is a bole of mush and milk without the usual quantity of lacteal flooid. Standin leenin over the front gate of the old humsted, holding the diggits of her who has frozed tite to your affecksuns—oh! its soothin like. It makes a feller tingle all over as if a hul regiment of little naked coopids was a skwirtin laffin gas, ise creem and colone water into his eres with a 40-hoss power steem fire ingin. Memry carries me back on her plade out velosipede to the days of my yooth, when I was castin longin eyes and heevin deep size to she who was Mariar Conklin; but she now struts about wearin the uniform of Mrs. Square Green, and nockin the spots off of any woman in this ere nashun as a gitter up of veal pot pize and ingun puddings.

I remember, sunday evenings, when fallin into with the rest of the boys about the church doors waitin for Marfar to cum out, my gizzard wood wable up and down into my throte like a mule's ere when sentin his otes.

The kurious sensashun that a man feels them times is extremely bully. I uster to rite short snatches of poickry. Sum of them I considered of hi order then, but since I've grode to an age of discreshun and takin to bell letters, the insignifisents of them yoothful efforts are sublimely fotografi on my inteleck.

For instants:

CANTO 1ST.

Owe! Mariar, Marlar,
I dure wil ecksplure,
With my buzzum a heevin for thee;
If you won't be mine,
I bet I shall pine—
I shall pile—and bekum a pine tree.

CANTO 2D.

My hart is afire
For thee, my troo love;
I pant for Mariar,
My sweet turkle duv.

I confess egsist with my sowl hathowup so. Therefore, one pleasant evenin, when natoor, with the ade of Mother Winslow's soothin sirrup, had hushed the prattlin offspring to sleep, I dipt my flaxen locks into a lot of medicated hog's lard—greast my boots with cole tar—put on my tother close, and pinted for Deekin Conklins, determined to woo the old man's darter, or else be called a foofoo.

Mariar's mother cum to the door and ushered me into the presents of my life. There sot Mariar quarterin apples to dry. Cricky! didn't I feel sick! Jess so. I'll never forgit my feelins if I live to be old cuff for the last revolushanary soger. I wish I was an apple and was being quartered by them hands, as she so gayly chucket her old case knife into the core.

As the old woman left suddenly, it occurred to me that she smelt a dead rat, and knew what I cum for. Walkin up to Mariar, I took her by the apple-stained hand and sed:

"Mariar, yoor jest old punkins," and I slightly squeezed her hand.

She sed, with a little titter, "Now yeou git out, Hi Green."

"I've cum," sed I, "to offer thee this hart of mine. Will you share my lot? Will you be my light fingered antelope—my rite bower! Oh! Mariar! Mariar!" I continued, throwin a little stage actin into my voice, "coodist you, with them ere peepers of yourn, see the agitashun of this distractid hart, and beholdist the"—

I didant go no further, for goin through the attitoods, I stepped back, when "kersouss" I went into the swill keg, which was set out to catch the apple parins into.

As I went down, up squashed the porcine fodder, coverin Mariars caliker dress. This sot her to hollerin, when in comes Deekin Conklin, Mrs. Conklin and 2 or 3 other nabors. There I was, doubled up like a jack knife, with my nose atween my nees, lookin as doggish as a string of sassiges.

A rose by any other name
Wood smell all sweet as I,
With onelean food all ore my close,
And sich perfoom, oh, my!

Old Mrs. Conklin was the fust to brake the silents. Sed she:

"Hiram Green, you are a fool. Yoove jist got yourself into a sweet old mess. If you want to marry my gal, why don't you up and say so, and not be dumpin yoorself into the swill barrel without no regard whatever for your best harniss. Heer, Mariar," she continood, "git the tongs and pull Hiram out, and skrape him off with a chip."

I was jerked out pooty lively, when the Conklin's sot to and skraped me off.—then says the old woman:

"Heer, Hiram, take her, shoes yourn; but in the futer keep out of swill barrels and sich."

We were soon united in the holy bonds of wedlox, and Ime free to admit it was trooly the most momentslus event of my checkered life. (N. B. No keerds.) I lade out a serious of rules with which to govern my wife, but she bein a little decided in her opinions, thru obstickles in my way resemblin broom sticks, &c., which caused me to abandin the rules.

But I defy any man, or strong minded woman, standin, to rise and git up and say that Mariar haint been a good wife and a virticos housekeeper, darnin my storkins and patchin my old close, like an old roman Mother, while watchin over the 11 off-spring of which she and I are the respecktid parints.

I hope the publick wont consider it egsertism when I say honors has been showered onto me like hot cakes. Like one of our many presidents, Ive risen from the lowermost round of the ladder, havin served successfully as a tailor, stage driver, pound master, hog constable, skool trustee, &c., until my feller citizens called onto me to dump my encickopedian form into the magisterial cheer, and my deeds as Gustice of the Peece has gone into history hed fust along with Square Solomon. How troo was the saying of H. Ward Beecher:

"There is occashunly a time,
With a tied man,
Which, if taken by the horns,
Will lead him, if he keeps his hed level,
To nobody nose whare.

HIRAM GREEN, Esq.,
Late Gustice of the Peece.

Thrilling Scene on a Tight Rope.

An English paper thus details a thrilling affair which occurred during one of Blondin's recent exhibitions:

After he had crossed in a sack stood on a chair, and had done some of his minor feats, it was found that the rope, which was a new one, had slackened so considerably that it would be necessary to tighten it, in order to allow of his performing his new and extraordinary feat of crossing it on a bicycle, and he was, therefore, compelled to appeal to the audience for time to tighten the rope. Half an hour was asked for and cheerfully granted, but, after the guy ropes had been loosened and the rope tightened up, some difficulty was found in refixing the pole to which the guys were attached, in consequence of the tension of the rope having dragged them forcibly out of the ground. Quite three quarters of an hour elapsed before this was done, and then Blondin, appeared again, and starting from the west end of the building carried his assistant over on his back. It was evident, from the lowering of some ballast bags on the guy poles, that during this passage across, the rope slackened a good deal, but Blondin either did not observe this or did not think it important, for after a short interval, during which he changed his dress, he appeared on his bicycle, and amid the cheers of the spectators started on what seemed an awful perilous journey. He had not gone far when it became apparent from the decline of the rope that it had slackened very much, and people who understood the nature of bicycles and the impossibility of propelling them up hill began to calculate the probabilities of his getting up the incline he must inevitably meet at the other end of the rope, but Blondin looked extremely cool and confident, and no fears for his safety seemed to be entertained till, after stepping cleverly about midway, he began to traverse the incline. It then became apparent from the gradual slacking of his speed, that he was doing some hard work, and murmurs began to rise from the audience. When about twenty yards from the landing stage he came to a dead stop and appeared to rest, balancing himself cautiously with a great pole he carried. He then made another effort and got a few yards further, when he stopped again. It then became apparent that he could not get further, as, although to the danger of disturbing his equilibrium, he tried to jerk the machine forward, it refused to move. The scene that then ensued was most exciting. People left their seats; ladies with frightened faces, made for the doors, and the general mass of the people at the east end of the building made a rush to the west end, hundreds jumping into the arena. When the rush and noise had subsided, a marvellous stillness succeeded. The crowds on the floor beneath the rope, and in the galleries nearest the spot, seemed to be hushed in eager expectation of something unpleasant, gazing some with horror-stricken faces on the performer, who sat motionless as a statue on the rope, about six yards from the landing-place, while his assistant leaned over the stage and appeared to be speaking to him, but looked helpless in the emergency. After the delay of two or three minutes, which seemed an age, the assistant, evidently by Blondin's directions, procured a rope, and this he threw out cautiously. It fell on the performer's shoulders, and he, with some difficulty, sustained the pole with one hand, while with the other he tied the rope round his waist. The assistant then gently pulled him in. Every move of the wheels was watched by the audience in silent horror till the machine ran on the landing stage, when the suppressed excitement culminated in one great shout of joy, succeeded by the wildest demonstrations.

A WESTERN PAPER publishes the following word of caution: "The young people who were seen feeding each other, dove-fashion, over a gate post, the other evening, had better be a little more cautious in future."

A SOUTHERN ORATOR, speaking of the battle of Bull Run, said: "The Federals ran so fast that the hard tack rattled in their stomachs like beans in a sheet-iron pot."

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : JAN. 27, 1870.

LADIES, LOOK AT THIS!—We want you to read the announcement made under our local heading in regard to clubbing our paper with the most superb magazine published in America, and furnishing you with a large and magnificent engraving valued at $10—all for $3.75 and 10 cents to pay postage on the engraving. Send us the money or get your husband, father or brother to do it for you. Such an offer has never been surpassed—an offer of marriage alone excepted. Remember that the *Freeman* and *Demorest's Monthly* for one year and a $10 engraving will all be given for $3.85, or all these and the *Stock Journal* for $4 10.

A "MAN AND BROTHER" by the name of Revel, a carpet-bagger from Ohio, has been elected to the United States Senate by the black and tan Legislature of Mississippi. The time was when that State could boast of such Senators as George Poindexter, Henry S. Foote, Robert J. Walker, and others of almost equal eminence and ability, but under our new political dispensation all this has been changed and "the gentleman from Africa" now has the floor. We doubt not that Revel will compare favorably, in point of intellectual capacity, with three-fourths of the radical Senators.

IN another column will be found an able and interesting letter from the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black. It is written in Judge Black's peculiarly terse and vigorous style and elucidates a subject, about which there has been not only a vast deal of misconception, but even positive misrepresentation by the radical press. The letter speaks for itself.

Monsieur Tonson Come Again.

Prior to the meeting of the Legislature we expressed a wish that Henry O. Johnson, of Crawford county, would receive the radical caucus nomination for Speaker of the House, instead of B. B. Strang, the King of the "Ring." We knew that Johnson was competent, and were *green* enough to believe that he was *honest*. We now retract all that we said in his favor, for the reason that, on the 18th instant, he (Johnson) offered a bill appropriating "$2,000 as a salary for the historian now engaged on the history of the Pennsylvania regiments." This of course refers to that literary abortion known as "Bates' History of the Pennsylvania Regiments" that took part in the rebellion. How Bates can "*now*" be "engaged" in writing it is a mystery to us, as the Legislature made no approximation for that purpose at its last session. It is a huge swindle, and its iniquity was fully exposed last winter, both in the Legislature and by the public press. Not less than $25,000 have already been expended in producing two volumes of the trashy stuff, and if the immortal Bates is permitted to finish his *job* it will abstract from the treasury at least $140,000. Bates and Johnson both reside in the same town, (Meadville.) but that is no valid reason why Johnson should thus attempt to plunder the treasury for the sole benefit of his friend Bates. If there is not honesty and courage enough in the House to give this villainous and plundering scheme its eternal quietus, then it is perfectly plain that there is no sense of shame left in that body.

Satan Rebuking Sin.

"Then, in the name of the good people of Pennsylvania, I call upon the members of the Legislature, without distinction of party, to rise above the murkiness of the polluted atmosphere of the past, to the true dignity of manhood and exalted patriotism, and purify the election of Treasurer as well as that of every other officer within this Commonwealth, and punish every one who tampers with the purity of elections, whatever may be his position or pretensions."

The above "elegant extract" is taken from the last annual message of John W. Geary. To one not familiar with his antecedents, it might appear as the expression of an honest conviction. It is mere sound and nothing more. When we read the paragraph the old adage that "liars ought to have good memories," forced itself irresistibly upon us. When Geary *caused* this portion of his message to be written, had he forgotten his official connection with the infamous Fort Delaware fraud, a few days prior to the general election in October, 1867? That was as bold and unscrupulous an attempt to tamper with "the purity of elections" as ever has occurred in this Commonwealth since the memorable contest between Porter and Ritner in 1838.

Under the Act of Assembly of August 26th, 1864, the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, "who shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth," were entitled to exercise the right of suffrage. This Act was passed for the purpose of enabling the *volunteers* in the war from this State to vote. The moment the war terminated, or as soon as the Pennsylvania volunteers were disbanded, the law of course became inoperative. The war was substantially ended in April, 1865. Two years and six months *after* that date Geary, in the very teeth of this plain Act of Assembly, issued a commission, under the broad seal of the Commonwealth, to one of his understrappers in Philadelphia, named Mitchell, authorizing him to proceed to Fort Delaware and receive the votes of the Pennsylvania soldiers there stationed. This agent of Geary's in this disreputable business was promptly told by the commanding officer of the Fort that the soldiers from this State under his command were not *volunteers*, but belonged to the *regular* army, and therefore had no right to vote. Mitchell, however, took their votes in spite of the officer's protest, and presented the list to the Return Judges of the city of Philadelphia. We do not now recollect whether Mitchell's return was received and counted by the Board or not.

Does any sane man believe for one moment that when Geary issued that fraudulent commission to Mitchell he (Geary) did not know perfectly well that he was deliberately violating the provisions of the election law of 1864 and attempting to commit a gross fraud on the ballot-box? If he *did* know the criminal nature of his act, and the presumption is that he did, he ought to have been impeached for a misdemeanor in office, or indicted for a wilful violation of the Act of Assembly referred to. If he did *not* know what he was doing, it simply proves that he is totally unfit to be Governor of the State, which seems now to be universally conceded, as well by friends as by foes. In view of Geary's connection with this Fort Delaware fraud, to read a hypocritical vindication from him now of the purity of elections, and to hear him invoking the penalties of the law upon every one, whether high or low, who attempts to tamper with the ballot-box, is enough to excite unbounded derision and supreme contempt.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24, 1870.

Dear Freeman—The inauguration on last Tuesday of Gov. Geary was the cause of no little excitement. The city was full of people and the hotels running over with guests. The display of military on the occasion reminded one of the early days of the rebellion. Everything wasn't just as pleasant as it might have been, owing to a little difficulty with the Harrisburg firemen, they having declined to march in procession with a negro military company from Philadelphia. The radica's don't seem to approve of the course they saw fit to pursue, but the firemen are independent sort of fellows and "don't care a continental" what people think or say about them. They generally run the machine to suit themselves, and have not yet made up their minds that an "American citizen of African 'scent'" is just as good as a fireman. I glory in their spunk. This "little unpleasantness" was productive of several knock-down arguments on Tuesday evening, in which the Harrisburg and Philadelphia firemen participated.

There was an effort made in the House on Tuesday morning to bring up the Senate bill increasing the Governor's salary to $7,000, but the motion did not prevail, the vote being Ayes 46, Nays 47. As the salary cannot be increased during the Governor's term of office, His Excellency will have to try and worry through with the salary of $5,000 at present allowed him, and the general impression seems to be that the people are paying pretty dear for their whistle even at that price. If Geary practices the same economy in his own household that he would have the world believe he is anxious to see practised in the several departments of the government, he will no doubt be able to make both ends meet with his present income.

No disposition has yet been made of the *Legislative Record* question. A committee appointed to contract for the publication of a *Daily Record* reported a contract with George Berguer at $4 50 per page, but the House and Senate both refused to ratify the action of the committee, and recommitted the report for further consideration.

There has been nothing in the shape of public documents printed as yet. Resolutions providing for the publishing of the Governor's Message and Inaugural Address, Auditor General's Report, Reports of the State Librarian, Surveyor General, Treasurer, &c., have all been voted down.

A resolution was passed by the House allowing each member one hundred dollars for postage, but it was defeated in the Senate.

The following bills relating to your county have been introduced in the House: "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of Cambria county to levy a tax of five mills on the dollar for building purposes," and "An Act relating to Coroners and Coroners' fees in the county of Cambria."

It looks just now as if everybody was in earnest about the matter of reform. Judging from the look of things at present, I am of opinion that there will be no necessity for the twenty-seven additional officers this session. The duties of the pasters and folders will not be very arduous. H.

TO CONSUMPTIVES EVERYWHERE.—A correspondent of a Georgia paper writes as follows:

"Having seen much suffering from consumption, and knowing that thousands of dollars are yearly spent by invalids traveling for their health, and on medicines and physicians, we propose a simple recipe by which patients may become their own physicians, and if not too far gone, will guarantee a perfect cure if made and regularly taken according to directions. The ingredients are hoarhound, mullen and molasses, ingredients that are within the reach of all, the mullen growing wild in every field, the hoarhound in every garden, and the molasses can be had at any grocery. The directions for making are, to take a large handful of hoarhound and boil as strong a tea as can possibly be made. Take up and then boil an equal amount of mullen in the same way. Take a teacupful each of mullen and hoarhound, mixed together in a suitable vessel; then add a cupful of molasses and stew to a syrup—the quicker the better. Take a teaspoonful three times a day. Be particular in following directions as to making, and also as to taking it, and we shall guarantee relief in all cases not too far advanced. The writer does not claim this recipe as original with himself, but has recomended it in many cases with good result. As the ingredients are common and easily obtained, it is not best to make more than a quart at a time, particularly in warm weather, as the fresher it is the better effect will be produced. Papers of the country will confer a blessing on this, alas! too numerous class—north, south, east and west—by publishing the above recipe."

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Jonesboro' (Ill.) *Gazette*, January 10, says: "On Monday last, on the farm of Allen W. Kimmel, in Mississippi bottom, two men in search of cattle came upon the cold stiff bodies of Mrs. Hatchett and her two little children, one aged two and the other five; they had been dead about two weeks. Mrs. Hatchett had been living in Missouri, but having some difficulty with her husband, left home with her children. She crossed the river and attempted to go to her sister's, but, as is known, perished from cold in the dead hour of the night, having been refused shelter, as reported, at a farm house by the roadside."

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, the eminent journalist, wit and poet, died at the residence of his son, near Louisville, Ky., on Saturday last. He had been in bad health for a long time, and his death was not unexpected. He was born in Preston, Conn., Dec. 18, 1802, and was educated at Brown University, Providence, R. I. He studied law, but never practiced it.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HIS POLITICAL POSITION IN 1860.

Reminiscences of the Close of President Buchanan's Administration.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK'S CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of the New York Herald: Since the death of Mr. Stanton some newspaper writers have revived the scandalous accounts which began to be propagated, I think, in 1862 concerning his conduct while a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. It is asserted that he came into that administration with views entirely opposed to those of the President and the men who where to be his colleagues, all of whom, except Holt and Dix, were in favor of the Southern Confederacy, and ready to sacrifice the Union; that supported by these two he bullied the rest; that he terrified the President by threats of resignation into measures which otherwise would not have been thought of; that he urged immediate war upon the seceding States to crush out the rebellion; that though defeated in this by the treason of his associates, he carried with a high hand other points of soundpolicy; that by these hardy displays of hostility to the administration which trusted him he promoted the interests and won the gratitude of its enemies.

This is the substance expressed in my own plain English of many statements coming from various sources extensively circulated and so generally believed that if not soon contradicted they are likely to be received as authentic history. They are not only false, but they must be injurious to Mr. Stanton's reputation; and they are grossly unjust to others, dead as well as living.

STANTON'S DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

I am not the special defender of Mr. Stanton and I certainly would not assail him. Before he fell away from the democratic faith our friendship was intimate and close. There was no separation afterwards except the reparation which is inevitable between two persons who differ widely on public subjects between two persons who differ widely on public subjects believed by both to be vitally important. Our correspondence of last summer and autumn (began by myself) shows that I was able to forgive him my particular share of the injury he had done to the liberties of the country, and he had my sincere good wishes for his future health and welfare. His political attitude towards the Buchanan administration previous to his appointment as Attorney General is wholly misunderstood or else wilfully misrepresented. He was fully with us at every stage of the Kansas question, and no man felt more loathing contempt than he did for the knavery of the abolitionists in refusing to vote upon the Lecompton constitution, when nothing but a vote was needed to expel slavery from the new State, and thus terminate the dispute by deciding it in the way which they themselves pretended to wish. He wholly denied Mr. Douglas' notions, and blamed him severely for the unreasonable and mischievous schism which he had created in the party. The Know Nothingism of Bell and Everett found no favor in his eyes. In the canvass of 1860 he regarded the salvation of the country as hanging upon the forlorn hope of Breckinridge's election. We knew the abolitionists to be the avowed enemies of the Constitution and the Union, and we thought the republicans would necessarily be corrupted by their alliance with them. As we saw the march of these combined forces upon the capital we felt that the constitutional liberties of the country were in as much peril as Rome was when the Gauls were pouring over the broken defences of the city. Whether we were right or wrong is not the question now. It is enough to say that Mr. Stanton shared these apprehensions fully. He more than shared them; to some extent he inspired them, for he knew Mr. Lincoln personally, and the account he gave of him was anything but favorable.

MR. LINCOLN'S ELECTION.

The 6th of November came, and Mr. Lincoln was legally chosen President by the electoral machinery of the constitution, though the majority of the popular vote was against him by more than a million. The question was now to be tested by actual experiment whether a party which existed only in one section, and which was organized on the sole principal of hostility to the rights, interests and feelings of the other, could or would administer the federal government in a righteous spirit of justice, or whether the predictions of all our great statesmen for thirty years must be verified that the abolitionists when they got into power would disregard their sworn duty to the Constitution, break down the judicial authorities and claim obedience to their own mere will as a "higher law" than the law of the land. The danger was greatly aggravated by the criminal misconduct of large bodies in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, where preparations were openly made for resistance. What was the federal Executive to do under these circumstances? Make war? He had neither authority nor means to do that, and Congress would not give him the one or the other. Should he compromise the dispute? He could offer no terms and make no pledges which would not be repudiated by the new administration. Could he meditate between the parties? Both would refuse his umpirage, for both were as hostile to him as they were to one another. Nevertheless he was bound to do them the best service he could, in spite of their teeth; and that service consisted in preserving the peace of the nation. It was his special and most imperative duty not to embroil the incoming administration by a civil war which his successor might be unwilling to approve or to prosecute. It was undoubtedly right to leave the President elect and his advisers in a situation where they could take their choice between compromising and fighting. In fact Mr. Lincoln was in favor of the former, if his inaugural be any sign of his sentiments.

STANTON'S POSITION.

The mind of no man was more deply imbued with these opinions than Mr. Stanton's. The idea never entered his head—certainly never passed his lips—that the President ought to make war upon the States, or put the whole people out of the protection of the laws, and expose them all to indiscriminate slaughter as public enemies because some individuals among them had done or threatened to do what was inconsistent with their obligations to the United States. He knew very well that no such thing was either legally or physically possible. General Scott had reported officially that five companies constituted the whole available force which could be sent to the South for any purpose offensive or defensive. Is it possible that Mr. Stanton would have undertaken to conquer the South with half a regiment? He was thoroughly convinced that a war at that time of that kind and under those circumstances would not only "fire the Southern heart" but give to the secessionists the sympathy of all the world and ultimately insure their sucess, while it could not help but cripple, disgrace and ruin the cause of the Union. Nor did he feel pleasure in the anticipation of any civil war between the two sections of his country. From the standpoint which he then occupied he said that war was disunion; it was blood, conflagration, terror and tears, public debt and general corruption of morals, all ending at best not in the union of the States but in the subjugation of some to the despotic will of others. He was apt to take a sombre view of things, and he looked at the dark side of this subject. The glory, profit and plunder, the political distinction and pride of power which brighten it now, were not included in his prospective survey.

STANTON ENDORSES BLACK.

On the 20th of November I answered the President's questions concerning his legal powers and duties, holding that the ordinances of secession were mere nullities; that the seceding States were and would be as much in the Union as ever; that the federal Executive was bound there as elsewhere to execute the laws, to hold the public property and to collect the revenue; that if the means and machinery furnished by law for these purposes were inadequate he could not adopt others and usurp powers which had not been delegated; that neither the executive nor legislative departments had authority under the constitution to make war upon a State; that the military power might be used, if necessary, in aiding the judicial authorities to execute the laws in collecting the revenues, in defending or retaking the public property, but not in acts of indiscriminate hostility against all the people of a State. This is the "opinion" which has since been so often, so much, and so well abused, denounced and vilified. Mr. Stanton did not stultify himself by denying the plain, obvious and simple truths which it expressed. The paper was shown him before it went to the President, and after a slight alteration suggested by himself, he not only approved but applauded it enthusiastically.

It disappointed the President. He had hastily taken it for granted that Congress might make secession a cause for war, and in the draft of his message already prepared he had submitted the question of war or peace to their decision. But the advice of the Law Department, supported by a powerful argument from General Cass, convinced him of his error, and that part of the message was rewritten. The substance of the message so modified received Mr. Stanton's hearty endorsement in everything that regarded secession and the treatment it ought to receive.

STANTON AS ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Soon after this General Cass retired. I was requested to take the State Department and Mr. Stanton was appointed Attorney General upon my declaring that I was unwilling to leave the care of certain cases pending in the Supreme Court to any hands but his. This appointment, alone, without any other proof, ought to satisfy any reasoning mind that all I have said of Mr. Stanton's sentiments must be true. No man in his sober senses can believe that I would have urged, or that Mr. Buchanan would have made the appointment, if we had not both known with perfect certainty that he agreed with us entirely on those fundamental doctrines of constitutional law to which we were committed. The faintest suspicion of the contrary would have put the Attorney General's office as far beyond his reach as the throne of France. We took him for what he professed to be—a true friend of the Union, a devout believer in the Constitution, a faithful man who would not violate his oath of office by wilful disobedience to the laws. I am still convinced that he did not deceive us. If he abandoned those principals in 1862 the change however sudden and unaccountable, is not satisfactory evidence that he was an imposter and a hypocrite in 1860.

He did not find Mr. Holt and General Dix contending alone (or contending at all) against the President and the rest of the administration. Mr. Holt on the 3d of March, 1861, appended to his letter of resignation a strong expression of his gratitude for the "firm and generous support" which Mr. Buchanan had constantly extended to him, and pays a warm tribute to the "enlightened statemanship and sullied patriotism" of the outgoing President. General Dix was not there at all when Mr. Stanton came in. He was appointed a month afterwards, when there was no disagreement in the Cabinet. He took up his residence at the President's house as a member of the family, and remained there during the whole time of his service as head of the Treasury Department. He performed his duty faithfully, firmly, and in a way which met with universal approbation. I do not recollect that he had one word of serious controversy with the President or with anybody else. If, therefore, Mr. Stanton was at any time engaged in dragooning the President and hectoring his colleagues, he could not have had Mr. Holt and General Dix for his backers.

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET.

There were disputes and serious differences of opinion in the Cabinet during the period of Mr. Stanton's service; but his share in them has not been truly stated. I am not writing the history of those times, and therefore I say nothing of what others did or forbore to do, except so far as may be necessary to show Mr. Stanton's acts and omissions in their true light.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT SUMTER.

Before the election it was determined that the forts of Charlesten harbor should be strengthened so as to make them impregnable. The order was given but the execution of it was unaccountably put off. When General Cass ascertained that the delay was acquiesced in by the President he resigned. Two weeks afterwards Major Anderson, commanding Fort Moultrie and apprehending an attack, threw his garrison into Fort Sumter. Simultaneously came certain commissioners from South Carolina demanding the surrender of the latter fort to that State. The character of the answer that should be given to the commissioners and the question whether Fort Sumter should be furnished with men and provisions was discussed for three days, each day running far into the night.

ACTION OF THE CABINET.

On the one side it was insisted that the surrender of the fortress was so utterly incompatible with our plainest duty that the demand was a gross insult. To leave it in a condition which would enable rebellious citizens to take it if they pleased was still worse, for that would be merely another mode of making the surrender, and a worse one, because it would be fraudulent and deceptive. Major Anderson should, therefore, be immediately so reinforced that "his castle's strength would laugh a seige to scorn," and then no attack would be made. This last, instead of being dangerous, was the only measure that gave us a chance of safety; it would not bring on hostilities, but avert them, and, if war must come at all events, the posession of Fort Sumter, which commanded the other forts, the harbor and the city, would be of incalculable value to the government of the Union.

To this there was absolutely no answer, except what consisted in saying that the fort could not be relieved without difficulty and danger of successful opposition; that South Carolina would take it as an affront, and that it was tantamount to a threat of coercion. The replication was easily made: There was no danger of even an attempt at resistance to a single war; the statements made of the hostile power were merely brag; if South Carolina took offense at our preparation for the safety of our own men and our own property she must already be in a temper to make reconciliation impossible; and, as to coercion, let her take care not to coerce us, and she will be safe enough.

At length the President produced his decision in the form of an answer to the commissioners. While it was far from satisfactory to the Southern members, it filled us with consternation and grief.

Then came the desperate struggle of one alone to do what all had failed to effect. It was painful in the extreme, but unexpectedly short and decisive. The President gave up his first ground, yielded the points on which he had seemed most tenacious; the answer to South Carolina was essentially changed, and it was agreed that Fort Sumter should have men and provisions.

STANTON'S SHARE IN THE BUSINESS.

During these discussions Mr. Stanton was always true, but the part he took was by no means a leading one. He said many times that he was there only that I might have two votes instead of one. On no occasion was there the slightest conflict between him and me. He exhibited none of the coarseness which some of his later friends have attributed to him. He never spoke without the greatest respect for his colleagues, and the profoundest deference to the President. He said no word to the President about resigning. He told me that he would resign if I did; but when certain concessions were made to my wishes, he expressed himself perfectly satisfied. He did not furnish one atom of the influence which brought the President round on the answer to South Carolina. Nor did he ever propose or carry any measure of his own, directly or indirectly, relating to the secession troubles. He uniformly professed to be as anxious for the preservation of the public peace as any man there.

It would be a wrong to the memory of Mr. Stanton not to add that so far as I know, he never gave countenance or encouragement to those fabulous stories of his behavior. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

General News Items.

—Ten old women, widows all, are keeping house together at Palmyra, N. Y.

—"Imperishable paper coffins," the latest device of Yankee genius, are made at Madison, Conn.

—Last week a man named Ephraim Shearer was killed at the Bellefonte depot by the cars running over him.

—A New Haven Republican is said to have refused to let his child be vaccinated with virus from a democratic baby.

—Five prisoners escaped from the Uniontown jail on Sunday evening last—smoking them one charged with the crime of murder.

—Alderman Lynch, of Pittsburgh, has been sentenced to ten months in the public workhouse for receiving bribes while in office. Grant's turn comes next.

—A bill is to be presented to the Senate, making it a penal offence on the part of any Government official to receive a present of any kind. We hope it will become a law.

—The wife and two children of a farmer named Dowd, near Vermillion City, Dacotah, perished during a violent storm Saturday night while endeavoring to reach a neighboring farm house.

—A false alarm of fire was raised in St. Joseph's chapel, Liverpool, England, on Sunday last, creating a panic and rush for the doors, during which fifteen persons were trampled to death.

—The Bedford *Gazette* speaks of a severe storm passing over that place on Monday week. Whole lines of fences were carried away and barns entirely destroyed by the fury of the element.

—It is stated that the New York Tammanyites have negotiated with James Gordon Bennett for the purchase of the *Herald* for three million dollars, the transfer to take place immediately after his death.

—A little daughter of George Ewing, of Hendersonville, Mercer county, was lately burned to death by her clothes taking fire, in the absence of her mother. Her clothes were entirely burnt off, and her flesh burned to a crisp.

—A letter from Mackinac, dated January 8, says that the bodies of six men, supposed to be from the ill-fated brig Robert Burns, floated ashore near the Sheboygan, Michigan, Light house. They were decomposed beyond recognition.

—General O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has called a Congress of that organization, to meet at New York, on April 19th, to make "final preparations for active hostilities." The Savage wing is included in the invitation.

—Some poetical genius has represented the silvery moon as reposing on the inky bosom of midnight. Pooh! we can beat that all to smash by representing the colored Senator from Mississippi as an ebony breastpin stuck in the dirty shirt-bosom of the nation.

—A family which was residing in Lynn, Mass., at last accounts, has, during the past sixteen years, lived in sixteen different towns and cities, and has occupied twenty-eight different houses. During this moving period the wife became the mother of eleven children.

—A young matron of Bridgeport, aged 15 years, recently made an addition to the census, with the assistance of her mother, aged 32, her grandmother, aged 61, and her great grandmother, aged 78, thus compressing five generations into the smallest compass on record.

—It has been announced by telegraph that a black Revel is one of the United States Senators elect from the State of Mississippi. It is quite probable that in transcribing the telegram, an error was made in substituting an R for a D, and the i not being dotted was mistaken for an e.

—During an affray between Henry Doran and Jefferson Lowe, at Uniontown, Pa., on Saturday last, the former knocked the latter down and kicked him on the head and stamped upon him, producing injuries that caused his death in three quarters of an hour. Lowe is in custody.

—Mr. John Powell, a laboring man living near Weisport in Carbon county, has fallen heir to an immense estate, consisting of dwelling houses in Philadelphia, valuable coal land and money amounting to seven millions of dollars. Mr. Powell heretofore worked at odd jobs, digging cellars, etc.

—The Greenville *Argus* reports that a little girl, daughter of Mr. Thomas Young, of Clarksville, was drowned in attempting to cross a stream formed by the overflowing of Shenango river. A Miss M'Clure witnessed the sad occurrence, and nearly perished in an attempt to save the little girl.

—Two daughters of a thrifty farmer in Princeton, Ill., 15 and 17 years old, completed on Monday evening the task of walking eighty miles within twenty consecutive hours, for a prize of $100. They began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and finished at 8 23 in the evening, having one hour and thirty-seven minutes to spare.

—A Pittsburg jury has brought in a verdict of "murder in the second degree" against Campbell, who recently, in cold blood, murdered his wife with a dogged ferocity that the annals of crime never surpassed. The spectators hissed the jury and verdict, and the prosecuting attorney refused to take up another murder case set down for trial at this term.

—A young girl named Maggie Banion was arrested a few days since at Brinton's Station and taken to Pittsburg on the charge of having caused her father's death by poison. On Monday she had a hearing before the Mayor, and no evidence appearing against her, she was honorably acquitted.

—A bill to prevent and punish the publication of obscene advertisements has been introduced into the Legislature of this State. Such a bill was introduced during the last session, but failed to become a law. There is a necessity for an act of this character and it should be passed at an early day.

—Two young ladies in Allentown, a few evenings ago, were entertaining each other with gymnastical and acrobatic exercises after the manner of the India rubber man, when one of them unfortunately dislocated a leg at the hip. The evolutions of the fair amateur performers came to a sudden close.

—The Oil City *Times* of the 19th inst. reports great excitement, especially among the colored citizens of the place, caused by the sudden death of a young colored girl, the the daughter of R. M. Green, a highly respectable barber of that city. Another colored barber named Cyrus Adams and his wife have been arrested on the charge of poisoning the girl in an attempt to produce an abortion.

—It now appears that the three children of Joseph Wyble, of Wynockie, N. J., who disappeared on New Year's day and who were reported found dead in the woods, have not yet been discovered, although a large force has been engaged in searching the woods for nearly three weeks. By some it is supposed that they were murdered by their father and their bodies secreted in the mountains, although there has been nothing yet developed to substantiate the terrible rumor. The search still continues.

A Radical Estimate of Geary.

The Philadelphia *Morning Post*, the most ably edited Republican newspaper in that city, draws the following graphic sketch of Geary. It is true to the very life:

It is evident that Mr. Geary has a high opinion of himself, and we are pleased to know that one man in the Sate thinks him a good Governor. His inaugural address is an eloquent and earnest acknowledgment of his public services, and we are glad to find an absence of that self-depreciation in which so many politicians indulge. So great a man might safely rest upon his own merits entirely, and we are surprised that the Governor should admit that he depends upon his fellow-citizens, and actually acknowledge that he owes something to the Almighty. We believe, indeed, it is not much.

He does not owe the Governorship to the Almighty, we reverently suggest, nor to the people, though he says so. To thank them for their generous confidence is to be rather ironical. It is well known now that Mr. Geary owes his renomination, not to the people, but to the politicians who ran the Philadelphia Convention, and that the Convention chose him because they could not agree on a better man. He was personally unpopular with the delegates, and when he came before the polls his majority was considerably less than Judge Williams.

Of his message the Governor thinks well. He has fully reflected upon his views, and is confirmed therein, and only his unwillingness to bore the Commonwealth prevents him from repeating them word for word. Like Andrew Johnson, when he was asked to take a drink, the Governor says "I will not make any promises. Let my past action be a pledge to my future conduct." We are sorry to hear this. Instead of a stubborn persistence in his past policy we had hoped for a reform.

It is true that the Governor advocates reform, and says that he is in favor of integrity, a protective tariff, public virtue, the payment of the debt, and education. It is this assertion that will cause wide-spread alarm in the State. When John W. Geary declares himself a friend to virtue, it is to be expected that he will be the champion of vice. He has taught us by the continual and marked difference between his professions and his acts to believe that he always means the opposite of what he says. If this Message means anything, it is, therefore, that Govenor Geary will insist upon legislative corruption, the betrayal of his friends, free trade, ruin of home industry, anarchy, moral depravity, traffic in office, and will do his best to disgrace and degrade the honorable office he unfortunately holds.

The address is a long one, but its length is its greatest merit. It is a stump speech on official stilts. It informs us that armed rebellion was signally crushed, and that the Government has established its authority.

We learn that the Pacific Railroad has been completed and plenty has blessed the labors of the husbandman. Peace, too, has cheered our firesides. Something of this kind we dimly remember to have heard before; still it is well to be reminded of those blessings, as some slight consolation for the misfortunes of the Commonwealth.

The creature of a convention, the dupe and the duper of dishonest politicians, a man false to his friends and fearful of his foes, John W. Geary begins his second term with the confidence of no man who knows him, and with the distrust of even those who do not. If his part is to be taken as the evidence of his future, there is no reason to hope that the next three years of his administration will be creditable to himself, or honorable to the State. Great was the glorification at Harrisburg yesterday, but it was empty glory and hollow show. We are weary of the man, and do not care to say all that the ocasion so strongly suggests. We judge him only by what we know of him, and that is enough to depress the hopes or arouse the indignation of the humblest citizen of Pennsylvania.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with steady employment at home, the whole of the time or for spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer; To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of THE PEOPLE'S LITERARY COMPANION—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &C. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON
my20. 1y. Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at the times and places hereinafter stated, the following Real Estate, of which Dr. D. T. Storm, late of Washington township, died seized, to wit:

No. 1. Being a HOUSE and LOT situate in the West Ward of Ebensburg Borough, bounded on the north by Horner street, on the east by an alley, on the south by Crawford street, and on the west by a lot owned in separate parts by Thos. Rodgers and others—said Lot being known on plan of said Borough as Lot No. 10.

To be sold at the Court House in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

No 2. Being the undivided half of a TRACT OF WOODLAND situate in Richland township, in said county, adjoining lands of Elias Ream, Daniel Morgan, Martin Custer, and others, containing 84 ACRES and 57 PERCHES more or less, and being part of a survey in the name of Thomas Smith.

No. 3. Being the undivided half of a TRACT OF WOODLAND situate in Richland township, in said county, adjoining lands of Jacob Reighart, Wm. Jennings, and others, containing 64 Acres and 110 PERCHES, more or less, and being part of the survey in the name of Thomas Smith.

Lots Nos 2 and 3 will be sold at the Public House, in Johnstown, on SATURDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the said sales, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgages of the purchasers.

FRANCIS D. STORM,
Adm'r of D. T. Storm, dec'd.

AT the same time and place, will be offered at Public Sale, the other one-half undivided half of the properties described above as Lots Nos. 2 and 3, so that purchasers may obtain the entire titles to the lands sold.

Terms same as the Administrator's sale.

For further information call upon or address WM. H SECHLER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. [Jan 6, 1870.-3t.

PETER CAMPBELL'S IMPROVED BEE HIVE

The undersigned has secured letters patent of the United States, dated December 14, 1869, for an improvement in the construction of bee Hives, and claims for his invention advantages possessed by no other heretofore patented.

The principal feature of this Bee Hive is the arrangement by means of which it is thoroughly ventilated, thus precluding the possibility of the bees smothering, the comb moulding or the honey souring. This desirable end is accomplished by a vertical perforated tube, running centrally through the hive and open at the top and bottom. All persons interested in apiculture will at once see the great advantages secured in this improvement. The ventilation for the increase of bees

The peculiar construction of the box, particularly in the arrangement of the inner compartments, whereby it can be cleaned at any time without disturbing the bees, is another valuable improvement which will be shown to any person who examines this Hive. An examination of the workings of the bees and condition of the interior can be made at any time, as the sides are cased with glass. Each can be trasferred from a different hive to an improved one without any difficulty whatever. It would require too much space to enumerate here all the advantages claimed in the invention, but full information will be promptly furnished by applying in person or by letter to the patentee. I am now prepared to dispose of territory for the sale of the Improved Bee Hive in any portion of the United States.

PETER CAMPBELL,
Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE.—The patentee of the above has also secured and patented an AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE, to which he invites the attention of railroad men. Full information will be furnished on application, and Company Rights will be disposed of by the inventor. Address as above. [Jan.11-'70.-6t.

VALUABLE LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned Executors of M. LEAVY, Esq., late of Loretto Borough, deceased, offer at private sale, on fair terms,

Tract of Land in Allegheny Township,

Cambria county, located one mile from Loretto, on the road leading to St. Augustine, containing SEVENTY ONE ACRES, 50 Acres of which are cleared, well fenced, well watered, and in an excellent state of cultivation—having a good Log BANK BARN thereon erected. The balance of the land is timbered with chestnut, oak, sugar and other valuable timber. For terms and other information apply to either of the undersigned

MARGARET LEAVY, Loretto,
AUG. WALTERS, Carrolltown,
Executors of M. Leavy, dec'd.

N B. All persons indebted, either by note or book account, to the estate of said dec'd, will save costs by making immediate payment to F. O'Friel, Esq., Loretto, who is authorized to collect and receipt for all moneys due said estate. [Dec. 9, 1869.-3t.

TIMBER LAND AND SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That valuable property situated near Portage Station, on the Pa. R. R., in Washington township, Cambria county, containing 337 ACRES, having thereon erected a SAW MILL known as the "Rough and Ready" Mill, together with a DWELLING HOUSE and STABLE. About fifteen acres are cleared, the balance of it well timbered. Is one of the most desirable locations for lumbering purposes in the county. Will be sold on fair terms and possession given on the first day of April next. For terms apply upon or address GEO. M. READE.
Jan. 20, 1870.-4t. Ebensburg, Pa.

VALUABLE TAVERN PROPERTY FOR SALE!—That valuable and commodious Tavern Stand situate at Gallitzin, Cambria county, known as the Michael J. Smith property, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. It is one of the most desirable stands in the county, is in an excellent state of repair and doing a thriving business. Possession can be given as soon as the sale is consummated. Persons desiring to purchase will call upon or address R. L. JOHNSTON.
Jan. 6, 1870. tf. Ebensburg, Pa.

REAL ESTATE AND SAW MILL FOR SALE!—We have for sale a tract of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, containing about THREE ACRES, having thereon a Steam Saw Mill, a Shingle Machine, a Blacksmith Shop, (with necessary Tools,) and two Dwelling Houses.

ALSO, FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD TIMBER LAND in the same township. Timber adjoining can be bought at low rates. Terms moderate and accommodating. Apply to SHOEMAKER & OATMAN.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1869. tf.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL MURRAY, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary to the estate of Michael Murray, late of Cambria township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in proper shape for adjustment.

MARY MURRAY, Executrix.
Jan 6. 6t. JAS. C. MURRAY, Executor.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : JAN. 27, 1870

A SPLENDID CHANCE

Combine the Economical, the Useful, the Entertaining, and the Beautiful! A Rare Offer.

We have arranged to furnish the CAMBRIA FREEMAN and DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY, the MODEL PARLOR MAGAZINE OF AMERICA, for only **$3.75.**

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE contains the cream of all others, including the utilities of the Household and Home interests in all its departments.

The only Reliable Fashions in all their details.

The beauties and utilities of Literature, Art, Sketches, Stories, Music, and every variety of entertaining and useful reading calculated to enliven and elevate society and make our homes cheerful, attractive, useful, and happy; with a large and magnificent Steel Engraving, 28 by 35 inches, entitled "The Picnic on the Fourth of July," valued at $10, to each subscriber as a premium.

The engraving is all done in line and stipple from the original painting by Lily M. Spencer, and, besides the copyright, cost over three thousand dollars, and is acknowledged by artists to be the most perfect and beautiful steel engraving ever issued in this country. Surely $10 will not procure another that combines so much interest and beauty. Ten cents for mailing the engraving should accompany the subscription.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

LOCAL PRUNINGS AND PENCILINGS — An advertisement of Chambersburg Nursery stock, in addition received to late for insertion this week.

The weather for the past week or so would do more in season if this was the month of April instead of January.

Henry Hodson was killed in Pine township, Indiana county, not long since, by a limb of a tree which fell on him while at work cutting timber.

The many friends of Mr Samuel Henry, Cashier of Lloyd & Co.'s Bank, will be glad to learn that he is slowly but surely recovering from his late severe illness.

We are under obligations to Hon D. J Morris for a copy of the Agricultural Report for 1869 and for other important documents of a similar nature. We thank him muchly.

A freight brakeman named Peter Bridge was caught between two cars, in a collision at Clair Station, on Saturday last, and so crushed that he lived only a few hours after the accident. He was a widower and the father of two children.

While others have talked of education, the men of Hollidaysburg have erected a noble building, an institution of learning has been in successful operation, and many prominent men are showing their appreciation of its advantages by sending their daughters there.

Hon John Porter, Cambria county's representative, has been honored with a position on four standing committees of the House—Banking, Divorces, Iron and Coal, and Printing. Had his merits been fully considered he would have been appointed chairman of at least one of them.

There will be no entertainment given under the auspices of the Mountaineer Base Ball Club on February 4th, as announced by us last week. The members of the Amateur Dramatic Association, whoever they were, having decided to disband, the proposed exhibition has been "knocked into a cocked hat." More's the pity.

The barn of Mr. Samuel Dixon near Blairsville, with all it contained including four horses and two heifers, was set on fire and totally consumed at an early hour on Friday morning, 14th inst. Mr. D. had informed on certain persons who sold liquor in Blairsville, whose licenses are granted, and this is believed to be their revenge.

A happy groom at "Glen White" coal mine, a few miles west of Kittanning Point, on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, was recently gratulated on his wedding evening by a ride on a rail. He was taken out of his bed, carried around his house, set astride of a rail, and made the public exhibition of by being presented at the door in the neighborhood. He married a young widow who has two husbands living, and has himself having a wife living.

David Humphreys, of Conemaugh Station, had the good fortune to win the fine suit of clothes offered as a prize at the late Catholic Fair in Johnstown and to be awarded by vote to the most skillful locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The articles should not have been voted to a more deserving gentleman, and as they have been manufactured by that prince of tailors, Mr. Andrew Wilson, they cannot fail to fit, adorn and make comfortable the worthy recipient.

We are sorry to learn that a young man named Condon, son of our esteemed friend, Mr. Condon, Esq., of Summitville, walked off the Pa. R. R. bridge which spans the turnpike at Cresson, on Sunday night last, and a distance of 18 or 10 feet, sustaining a fracture of one leg, besides being cut otherwise injured about the head and body. The night was very dark, thus rendering it impossible for the young man to see where he was at the time the accident occurred.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT —As the only item of news which he has to communicate this week our Carrolltown correspondent, "Buz Fuz" furnishes the following particulars of a shocking accident which occurred in Susquehanna township, this county, on Thursday last. A young man named Michael Baum, aged 21 years, and another named Lloyd, were engaged together in chopping down or rather up a tree. One being left-handed and the other right, they stood opposite each other. The handle of Lloyd's axe caught in the overhanging brush, when in the act of descending, which jerked it from his hand. It flew against the right side of Baum, the blade passing between the two lower ribs and penetrating to the liver and making an ugly cut in each. The main artery passing through the liver was severed, causing coagulation of blood and administering strong anodynes to weaken the action of the heart prevented immediate death from hemorrhage. His injuries are of such a nature as to preclude the hope of recovery—the probabilities being that he is dead by this time, as he was barely living at noon on Friday (Sunday). When the attending physician informed him that his hours were numbered he appeared to be less troubled about his own condition than in regard to his brother's welfare, his only remark being "But will mother do?" Young Baum was the only support of his mother, his father having met his death by drowning a few years ago. All the parties reside in the vicinity of Plattville.

STILL ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

Since the above was in type "Buz Fuz" has favored us the following: Dr. J. J. Oatman met with quite a painful accident on Saturday. He was making his regular tour of professional visits towards Loretto, and while passing along the road on horseback, about six miles from this place, (Carrolltown) his horse slipped and fell upon the Doctor's left leg, extricated himself with considerable difficulty and found that the cap of his left knee had been moved from its position and his leg considerably sprained. After remaining in a helpless condition on the road for about an hour, a man passing along observed him and assisted him to the nearest house, from whence he was shortly afterwards able to return to this place. We hope the Doctor will soon be able to be on his beat again, for his services in the cause of suffering humanity are of such a nature as cannot be dispensed with.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—Following is a report of the Deeds and Assignments left for record at the office of Geo. W. Oatman, Esq., Recorder, for the two weeks ending Saturday, Dec. 22d:

Henry Nutter and wife to Ephraim Custer, Oct. 1, 1869, lot and improvements in Franklin borough ..... $2,500.

Henry Nutter and wife to Ephraim Custer, lot in Franklin borough ..... $500.

Frederick Lesh and wife to John P. Hornick, April 30, 1860, lot in Conemaugh bor $175.

John P. Hornick and wife to Wm. W. Jones, Oct. 9, 1869, lot and improvements in Johnstown borough ..... $1,000.

David Watts and wife to Pat'k Clark, Sept. 1, 1869, lot in Gallitzin ..... $50.

George Sell to Wm. Sleep and Edward Meldron, Aug 7 1869, lot and improvements in Johnstown borough ..... $1,000.

Thomas Walters and wife to Joseph Wherry, June 11, 1869, lot in Conemaugh bor $200.

Fred Custer and wife to John Geo. Meyer, May 8, 1869, 13 acres and 57 perches in Richland township ..... $315.

Joseph Rhodes and wife and Amos E. McKinney and wife to Henry Schnabel, Oct. 11, 1869, lot and impr'ts in Conemaugh $1 150

John M'Math and wife to Geo. Geddes, Dec. 25, 1869, lot and imp'ts in Johnstown $1 000

Michael Kiefer and wife to John Sherry, Jan. 7, 1870, 59 acres and 81 perches in Carroll township, ... $510.

Fred Eager and wife to James Kirkpatrick, Nov. 7, 1869, 74 acres and 19 perches in Chest township. ..... $200.

Melchoir Boslett and wife to Uriah Lloyd, June 14, 1864, 120 acres in Susq twp. $250.

Anna A. Logan to Guran J. Davis, Oct. 29, 1869, 433 acres and 153 perches in Clearfield and Cambria counties $400

Emily Barnes to Thomas Rodgers, April 24, 1869, lot and impr'ts in Ebensburg bor $175

David Watts and wife to Michael Canole, Sept. 1, 1869, 1 acre in Gallitzin twp ..... $50.

Christian Fulmer and wife to John Elig, April 19, 1869, 160 acres and improvements in Carroll township ..... $4,000.

John A. Vogle to Mich'l Lattener, Jan. 18, 1870, 12 acres and 80 perches and improvements in Cambria township ..... $300.

Wm. K Piper and wife to W. H. H George, Jan. 18, 1870, 109 acres in Cambria. $357 75.

David M'Conaughy and wife to John Ryan, Dec 30, 1869, lot and improvements in Cambria borough ..... $5,000.

Arthur Doran and wife to Jos. Hopf, Feb 1st, 1869, lot and impr'ts in Cambria bor $850.

Margaret Finnegan to Catharine Downs, Dec. 30, 1869, lot in Millville borough $450.

O L. Pershin, Guardian of Arabella Welsh to Patrick Kelly, June 29, 1867, lot in Conemaugh borough. ..... $70.71.

Arabella Welsh and others to Pat'k Kelly, June 20, 1869, lot in Conemaugh bor. $424 29.

Patrick Kelly and wife to Wm. Huber, Oct. 2, 1869, lot in Conemaugh borough ... $745.

F. A. Shoemaker, Attorney in fact for estate of Edward Shoemaker, to T. W. Shoemaker, Jan. 19, 1869, 216 acres and improvements in Cambria township $3 000

T W Shoemaker and wife to F. A. Shoemaker, Jan. 18, 1870, 216 acres and improvements in Cambria township ..... $3.000.

F. A. Shoemaker and wife to S. A. Shoemaker, Jan. 19, 1870, 216 acres and improvements in Cambria township ..... $3,000.

F. A. Shoemaker, Attorney in fact for estate of Edward Shoemaker, to H. A. Shoemaker, Jan. 21, 1870, lot and improvements in Ebensburg borough. ..... $3,500.

OFFICIAL CHANGE.—John C ox, Esq, late County Treasurer, on Friday last handed over all documents, loose change, and other matters pertaining to the office, to his successor, Lieut. Wm. Linton, who has assumed the duties of the position. While there can be no doubt that Mr. Linton will make an honest, faithful, energetic and popular officer, it is not saying too much for Mr. Cox to state that his departure from among us is a source of sincere regret to all who have had business intercourse or held social companionship with him. He is esteemed alike by political friend and foe, and we feel sure that all will join in wishing him abundant success in the future pursuits of life. Had he been eligible and desired a second term, he would have been re-elected, by an overwhelming majority, as a fitting tribute to his character as a gentleman and a faithful public servant.

DR. FIELDS —A gentleman residing in this place called in a few days since and informed us that he was in the office of Dr. A. P. Fields and saw him examine a gentleman who had several diseases. The Doctor felt the patient's pulse and told him how he felt and what his diseases were without asking a single question in reference to them. The Doctor remarked that he could do so in every case, and would not consider himself competent to administer medicine if he lacked that knowledge of disease. Our informant assured us that the Doctor has already secured a large practice, and it is increasing daily. He has two diplomas hanging in his office—one of the University and the other of the Eclectic Medical College, both of Philadelphia. The Doctor says that he never administered a dose of calomel in his life, as it creates a worse disease than it cures.

IN LUCK.—Dr. J. W. Isenberg, of Altoona, has been fortunate enough to secure the entire right of Blair county to use L. Stuck's patent for vulcanite dental plates. This plate is made one half thinner and one-third stronger than the old style plate made by all other dentists in the county. The plate is polished on both sides alike. The Doctor agrees to work as cheap as any dentist in the county, and any person who gets a set of teeth from him and does not like the style, can have them put up on the old style without extra charge at any time within a year. Here is a chance to get good work on moderate terms. Go and see specimens at No. 816 Twelfth street, East Altoona. 2t.

AN Iowa bride, according to a journal of that State, "is a merry, warm hearted, level headed, truthful little angel manufactured expressly for the chap who got her." If the "chap who got her" appreciates his "little angel" he will bring her all the way to Ebensburg and buy her an abundance of dress goods and numberless other articles at the cheap store of V S. Barker. Vallie has goods to please "little angels" and big ones too, as well as common people, and will give all classes more than the worth of their money, if they call soon and often.

THE LAST AND BEST.—We think washing machines have at last reached the acme of perfection—at least we can conceive of nothing that could excel the Patent Cataract Boiler Washing Machine, for which Mr. George Huntley has recently obtained the exclusive right of manufacture and sale in this county. They are the best things out. One of them washed one hundred and thirty odd pieces the other day in one hour and twenty five minutes, and did it perfectly. A child of ten years old can operate the machine. Go and see it, housekeepers, and judge for yourselves.

WHAT SHE SAID.—"That's splendid flour!" was the exclamation of our "better-half," as we sat down to the last dinner we ate, and when we arose from the table we were convinced that splendid was the word to use. We bought the flour from E. J. Mills, and better bread than it makes never passed human lips. The moral conveyed is—buy your flour from Mr. Mills, and you will be sure to get a good article at a fair price.

EVEN if the communication relative to "Miss Annie E. 'Diconson's' Lecture" was worthy of publication, (and on its own merits it don't amount to "shucks,") we would "NERO DEWITT," for the simple reason that it is anonymous. The person who hasn't sense enough to know that a bona fide name should accompany an original communication to a newspaper, hasn't sense enough to write anything worthy of publication.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Jan. 24, 1870.

Dear Freeman—On Wednesday last we saw two victims of the ore drifts carried home from Prospect Hill on litters. Their names are James Vinton and Harry Bennett, and they were injured by a premature explosion of powder with which they were blasting ore. One of them has since had his leg amputated and the other is very badly though not dangerously injured.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

Johnstown has a regiment and Millville half a regiment of pupils attending school. A good place for obstreperous youth.

We have been informed that the Legislature contemplates making an entire new school law. We are opposed to this. The present law is deficient in many things, but the present Legislature is not the body to make any salutary improvements. The directors are now acquainted with the present formulas and the manner of transacting business, and if a new system be inaugurated everybody will be as ignorant as a *lawyer* of the new regulations.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We would, however, suggest the following amendments: Abolish all offices that takes the money from the district and do away with printing fifty thousand dollars' worth of useless blanks and senseless county superintendent's reports. The Legislature has stopped the printing of the "Legislative Record." Let them extend the reform. The law never contemplated the printing of the reports of county superintendents.

LECTURE.

Anna Dickenson, or her ghost, did appear at the time appointed, and did lecture on "Nothing Unreasonable," altho' she called it "Whited Sepulchres," just for a change. The substance of the lecture, however, was the same. Anna is about the size of a woman, has a voice like a man, except when she pitches in, and then she makes a sound much like that produced by the axis of the earth during a total eclipse. She does not gesticulate much, but she shakes her left fist and clutches her right hand as if she would like to pull everybody's hair. Her rhetorical flights resemble those of a goose with one wing clipped, and her *diction* is not of that kind found in the *diction ary*. She would have had a full house only for the *reserved seats*, which means *empty* seats. The fact that holders of *season tickets* were notified that they would be charged twenty-five cents extra for each member of the family *was* significant. Anna's subject in English was "Mormons and Woman's Rights," and her argument reduced to a syllogism stands thus: Mormon men have more wives than one. Women are men; therefore women have a right to more husbands than one.

OFFICE HOLDERS' WIDOWS.

It has become a fashion of late, when an office-holder dies, to give his widow all the balance of the money which he did not steal himself while living. The N. Y. *Tribune* urges Congress to make a "liberal" donation to Widow Stanton—at least one year's salary for her husband *not* having been Supreme Judge. Now when it is well known that Stanton did *not* die poor, and that one hundred, perhaps two hundred thousand dollars have been raised for her by private subscription, while at least one hundred thousand *soldiers' widows* are *washing, scouring* and *scrubbing* for a living, this proposition seems preposterous. Still Congress would call this *economy!*

THE WEATHER.

Farmers are beginning to think that this open winter, with warm days and freezing nights, will be very severe on the grain now in the ground. We hope, however, and believe that snow will soon come, and that there will be "lots and gobs" of snow yet before corn-planting time, the 10th of May.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

By accurate measurement and computation, the number of bricks in the German Catholic church are 826,000. The brick were made at the brick works of the Johnstown Manufacturing Co., and the church was built under the direct supervision of Mr. John Drumgold, of Altoona.

THAT CHICKEN.

A chicken half dressed—that is, plucked but not disemboweled—has been hanging out on Washington street, as a sign that a *chicken* can be bought there, ever since Christmas. It must be pretty well *frizz* by this time. Now we would like to get that chicken out of the way, but do not want to eat it. Suppose, for instance, that some benevolently disposed person would buy it and donate it to the poor, destitute Mrs. Stanton.

A BALL.

St. Peter's Benevolent Society have concluded to have a ball on the last night of this month at Hansman's Hall, on the Richland road, about a quarter of a mile from the center of town. Hacks will run from the hotels to the Hall. There is nothing so good for the health as plenty of innocent fun, and on this occasion good music and better dancing may be expected till the morning of February 1st.

SURPLUS FUND.

The Borough Councils report a surplus fund of $9,000 on hand. Now would be a good time to fix up the Public Square.—With a good iron fence, a few evergreen trees, a water jet or two, a fountain in the center and a grass sward, this Square would be an "ornament to the people going by." Let us have it by all means. Gentlemen of Council, what say ye?

STILL AT IT.

In the last Borough Council meeting Mr. Layton charged the Cambria Iron Company or somebody else with filling up the Conemaugh river with cinders, thus obstructing the passage of the water and giving Johnstown the *dammed* water back on them. If the charge is true it ought to be attended to, or we might have another *pumpkin* flood.

REVIVALS.

There are revivals going on in all the Protestant churches in town, and many are reported as getting religion. We do know that there is room for *reformation*. While there are many good people in our town, it cannot be denied that corruption still reeks in high places. This we know to be a fact.

POOR FELLOW.

An old editor named T. S. Reid, who, as he says, made John Covode, (or *Govode,*) and John Covode went back on him, is canvassing our town for a history of his life.—Though we differ with him in politics, yet he has been unfortunate, and we wish him lots of good luck and many subscribers.

Yours, ROB ROY.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Jan. 24, 1870.

Dear Freeman—The Fair at Chest Springs in aid of St. Augustine's church closed on Thursday night last, and the result has been most gratifying to both clergy and congregation. During the two weeks it continued nothing occurred to mar the harmony and good feeling which marked the enterprise from first to last, all having vied with each other in promoting that unity of action and kindness of feeling which in such cases seldom if ever fail of success. The ladies who presided at the different tables deserve the highest mede of praise for the indefatigable industry, the winning urbanity and the unaffected grace which they brought to the discharge of their arduous duties. The members of the Young Men's Catholic Association also deserve honorable mention for the zeal and efficiency with which they fulfilled the part allotted to them, and those who so liberally expended their money should not be forgotten when credit is to be awarded for the success of the Fair. What that success was may be inferred from the fact (communicated to me by our Rev. pastor) that the *net* proceeds amount to over $1,000—certainly a large sum to be raised in this out-of-the-way region.

We had hoped to be favored with frequent visits from our friends of neighboring congregations, but were somewhat disappointed, owing in part, we are told, to the bad condition of the roads during the second week, but caused principally no doubt by the alleged scarcity of money which prevails in those several localities. Still the Fair realized more than good judges of such matters would have ventured to predict, and will long be remembered with pleasure by our people.

I append a report of the number of votes cast for the clergyman's stole, as also the result of the ballotings for the handsome spurs and the superb carving knife and fork, to be awarded respectively to the best equestrian and the most popular landlord or landlady in the county. I also furnish you with a list of the lucky recipients of the most valuable prizes. The committee appointed to count the votes and declare the result consisted of Messrs. M. D. Wagner, E. R. Dunegan and Daniel J. Little.

VOTES CAST FOR STOLE AT 50 CENTS EACH.

St. Augustine had	269	Loretto had	7½
Ebensburg "	2	Summitville had	1
Gallitzin "	1		

VOTES CAST FOR SPURS AT 25 CENTS EACH.

S. Douglass received	206	votes and	19	cts.	
Mich'l Cooper received	173	" "	10	"	
Patrick Byrne "	52	"			
J. J. Kittle, M. D., rec'd	48	" "	12	"	
J. J. Burns, Esq., "	14	" "	10	"	
David Libby "	5	" "	10	"	
Wm. M'Neil, M. D., "	3	" "	23	"	
David Trexler "	2	" "	22	"	

VOTES CAST FOR CARVING KNIFE AND FORK.

Mrs. C. McGough received	243	votes.
Silas A. McGough "	53	"
Felix Beck "	34	"

PRIZES DRAWN

Celestine McMullin, likeness of Pope Pius IX; Margaret E. Sutton, china tea set; Thos. W. Adams, large mirror; Ellen Rufner, glass dishes; Mrs H. Scanlan, Carrolltown, blue wool dress; John Mellon, gilt star; John F. Martin, gold ring, No 4; Clarinda Fry, gold rug: Belle McMullin, Empress cloth dress; Mrs M. J. Dunegan, shawl; Mrs. Margaret Delozier, silver butter cooler; Ellen Rufner, mirror; Susan Wike, gold ring; Egbert J. Debell, N. Y., gent's furs; J. McGuire, Gallitzin, gold pencil; S. Mayloy, fancy pin-cushion; Susan Wike, child's bonnet; G. D. Chapman, Smith's Mills, large oil painting; John Wagner, fine shirt, No. 1; John Rhoddy, silver pencil, Lydia Wills, lady's hood; Celestine McMullin, fine shirt, No. 2; Lucinda Wirtner, rug; Mrs. Maggie McGough, silver forks; M. J. Wills, breakfast shawl; L. M. Leavy, table cover; Mrs. Sylvester Weakland, work box; Anthony Wills, fine shirt, No. 3; Mary A. Cooper, large quilt; John Gabriel, gold watch and melodeon.

The names of the ladies who had special charge of the tables are as follows: Fancy Tables—Mrs. S. Weakland, Mrs. John Conrad and Mrs. E. R. Dunegan. Supper Table—Miss Maggie Trexler. Refreshment Table—Miss Sallie Burns. The "Wheel of Fortune" was managed by the Y. M. C. A.

Yours, &c, ZIG ZAG.

ALTOONA ITEMS.—It is seldom possible for us to publish a communication of any considerable length unless it reaches us not later than Monday night. Last week we were forced to omit a portion of our Altoona correspondence on that account, and this week we have to withhold until our next issue a very interesting description, furnished us by "T. I. M.," of the new Pa. R R. Motive Power Shops now approaching completion in that city. The rest of his letter we give below:

ALTOONA CITY, Jan. 24, 1870.

FRIEND MAC—It is my unpleasant duty to inform you that our mutual friend, John Rockett, met with a sad misfortune on Thursday morning last. He had got on the roof of the Pa. R. R. Co's machine shop for the purpose of painting it, and the roof being slated and the morning frosty, he missed his footing and slipped from the comb to the eave of the roof, from whence he fell a distance of 18 or 20 feet, alighting on a rough casting. When picked up it was feared that he had been dangerously injured, but on being carried home and Dr. J. Christy summoned, it was found that one of his thighs was broken about three inches below the hip joint and that he had been otherwise injured, but I am glad to say not seriously—His wounds were properly attended to by the Doctor, and he is now doing as well as could be expected. May he be blessed with a full and speedy recovery.

On the same day a carpenter named John Coach, employed in the passenger car shop, while helping to move a transfer table, had one of his feet caught by a wheel and badly mashed. Dr. Jonston dressed the wound.

On Friday another employee in the same department, named Stoup, had one of his index fingers taken off by some of the machinery.

LEOPOLD MAYER, the cleverest of clever merchants, told us the other day that he was in a quandary. The season is getting short, and yet there is such a demand for dry goods that he has to order new goods daily, almost against his will. Nevertheless, he does order and sell too, by the ton; but he is determined to reduce his stock as low as possible and to keep it reduced. He agrees to sell one peg lower than any body else, and he will do it too. No. 212, Opera House, Main st, Johnstown.

ALWAYS OBLIGING.—There is no more obliging man in the world than N. F. Carroll, dry goods merchant, at the Houston House, Main street, Johnstown. Mr C. wants to rush off his present stock at any price, and will sell furs and all other goods far below cost for cash. Twenty dollar furs for $10 and ten dollars furs for $5. Now is the time to get just the best kind of goods at half the full price. Try it.

THE back of a clock may virtually be said to be always behind time, and people who don't want to be like the back of a clock should not longer delay in visiting the East Ward store of R. R. Davis, for we can assure them that our merchant friend down there is always up to time in the quality of his goods and cheapness of his prices. When money we wish to save us we always buy from R. R. Davis.

IT is said that the "early bird catches the worm," which is no doubt a good thing for the bird, but rather severe on the worm. A good thing for everybody is to call early at the great big store of H. A. Shoemaker & Co., where lots of prime goods are always to be had at the very lowest prices, but just now extraordinary inducements are offered to buyers, in order to close out their winter stock and make room for spring goods.

A WISE AXIOM.—We believe it was Ben. Franklin who advised taking care of the pence and the dollars would take care of themselves, and we know of no better plan for carrying out that idea than by dealing with that energetic and liberal merchant, A. G. Fry, who guarantees the saving of many pence to all who favor him with their custom. The plan is worthy of trial.

BEAUTIFUL!—That is the word which every person uses in regard to the splendid photographs and other pictures taken at the Ebensburg Novelty Photograph Gallery. Mr. Evans is a first class artist, and never fails to give perfect satisfaction both in the style and prices of his work. These bright sunshining days are just the ones upon which to give him a trial.

A Splendid Chance!
An Extraordinary Offer!
Don't Delay--Send at Once!

THE **LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL OF THE COUNTRY**

FREE FOR ONE YEAR!

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, a first-class monthly containing 32 large double column pages devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding, containing regular departments for the Practical Farmer, Dairyman, Stock Breeder, Wool Grower, Poultry Keeper, &c., &c., &c.,—Illustrated with numerous fine Engravings and bound in handsomely tinted covers. Farmers will find this monthly a very efficient aid in all the departments of Farming and Stock Breeding. It has a Veterinary Department under the charge of one of the ablest Professors in the United States, who answers through the JOURNAL, *free of charge*, all questions relating to Sick, Injured or Diseased Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine or Poultry. Thus every Subscriber has a Horse and Cattle Doctor *free*.

We are now prepared to offer the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL as a FREE GIFT for one year to ALL NEW AND OLD SUBSCRIBERS to the CAMBRIA FREEMAN who shall send us, without delay, TWO DOLLARS in payment for one year's subscription to our paper. This is a rare opportunity which the intelligent people of this section will no doubt duly appreciate. Send in your money right away and secure THE STOCK JOURNAL *free for one year*. It is an invaluable monthly for Farmers, Stock Raisers, and others, and cannot be obtained by any single subscriber for less than $1 per annum. We now offer it for nothing to all persons who will send us $2 for one year's subscription to the FREEMAN, and we not only hope to hear from *all* our old friends right away, but from hundreds of new ones interested in farming and stock breeding.

H. A. McPIKE,
Publisher Cambria Freeman.

A USEFUL, ENTERTAINING, AND BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE.—The February number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY presents an extraordinary array of literary novelties, useful items of information, and beautiful illustrations, which almost bewilder us with their profusion. Among the gems in the February number of this model Monthly is Schiller's "Song of the Bell," illustrated with seven fine and very characteristic engravings; also the fourth plate in the series of Cole's "Voyage of Life," very finely engraved, with much useful and seasonable information on Fashions; also Jenny June's splendid "Talks with Women," and numerous other interesting and useful topics. But we must refer the reader to the book itself, as no mere mention will do justice to this model Magazine. Yearly, $3 00, with a splendid engraving as a premium to each subscriber. Address DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, 838 Broadway, New York.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE for February is, if anything, better and handsomer than the admirable January issue, which took its readers by surprise, with its charming new dress and improved air. The continued series of Articles on "The Marvels of the Insect World" will deeply interest every reader, young and old, and none who read the opening chapters of Miss Townsend's new story, "Jacqueline," will need to be invited to a perusal of more chapters in the serial. The excellent stories, and many entertaining, instructive and useful articles in the *Home*, give it an interest and value peculiar to itself. As a Lady's Magazine, it combines all the best features of such periodicals, and it is pleasant to know that it has become a general favorite. Published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia, at $2.00 a year, with a liberal reduction for clubs. Sold by News Dealers, at 20 cents a number.

GOING TO LEAVE.—We are sorry to learn that L. Cohen & Brother intend leaving Johnstown on the 1st of April. They have about $15,000 worth of made up clothing which they will sell below cost. We (Rob Roy) got a suit of clothing there the other day for $15 that we consider well worth $25. They are both clever young men, and we can assure our readers that No. 214, Opera House, Main street, Johnstown, is the place just now to get good bargains—nay, extraordinary good bargains—in clothing and furnishing goods.

M'CONAUGHY'S HEAD.—If any man wants to see the head of this notorious murderer, let him call at Jas. J. Murphy's Clothing Store in Johnstown and he—won't see it; but he will see a different head—a head full of moral and intellectual bumps, and a heart full of benevolent feeling and a desire to sell the best kind of made-up clothing at the cheapest kind of prices. Jas J. Murphy owns such a head and heart, and also owns Star Clothing Hall, No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown.

LEOPOLD & BRO., Clothiers, 241 Main street, Johnstown, say that their immense assortment must be closed out, and that they will therefore sell from this to the 1st of April at lower figures than were ever before known in this county. Less than cost—much less than cost—is their motto now. Their clothing is of the latest styles and best material, but it is chiefly winter clothing, and they want to sell everything in order to make room for their spring stock. Give them a call!

MURPHIEST.—Of all the Murphys John J. Murphy is the Murphiest Murphy. He could sell goods in the centre of the great Arabian desert. He keeps at the Mansion House corner, formerly D. Dibert's, Johnstown. He sells so fast that he never has any old stock; so nobody need ask him for old goods. Mr. Murphy is as brisk as a bee, as lively as a cricket, as sharp as a steel trap and as sure as shooting at giving a bargain. Call!

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—IN THE MATTER OF THE ACCOUNT OF EMMA PRINGLE, ADM'X OF JOHN PRINGLE, DEC'D.—Now, Dec. 15th, 1869, on motion F. A. Shoemaker appointed Auditor to distribute funds in hands of Administratrix. By the Court.

[L.S.] JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk.

I will attend to the duties of my appointment on TUESDAY, FEB. 15TH, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at my office in Ebensburg, when and where all interested may appear.

Jan. 27 3t. F. A. SHOEMAKER.

SHERIFF'S SALE!—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the FOSTER HOUSE, JOHNSTOWN, on SATURDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M, the following Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Thos. Kinney, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Prospect borough, Cambria county, fronting 100 feet on Centre avenue, running back to land of the Cambria Iron Company, adjoining lot of Bernard Keelan on the north and lot of —— Green on the west, having thereon erected a one story Plank House, with basement—now in the occupancy of Joseph Hampton. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Milligan & Harshbarger.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 27, 1870.-3t.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug 27.

Lorillard's "EUREKA" Smoking Tobacco is an excellent article of granulated Virginia—wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

Lorillard's Yacht Club Smoking Tobacco classed by all who consume it as the "finest of all"—it is made of the choicest leaf grown—it is anti nervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted—it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking—it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as three of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be—"THE FINEST OF ALL."

Lorillard's 'CENTURY' Chewing Tobacco. This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no equal or superior anywhere. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

Lorillard's SNUFFS have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and is still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.

☞ If your storekeeper does not have the articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.

Circular of prices forwarded on application.

P. LORILLARD & CO., New York.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!

NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish

COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

of the latest and most approved patterns THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers

☞ The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.

Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

ANDREW MOSES.
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING Goods.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Suppes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, a

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMB STONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF LAND.—Having procured a perfect list of all warrantee names, dates of warrants, and of the payment of the purchase money, and the names of the persons paying the same, with a complete Map showing the location of each tract of land in Cambria county, I am prepared to procure Patents from the Land Office for the owners of Unpatented Lands, under the Act of Assembly of the 20th of May, 1864, and the supplement thereto, as required by the recent order of the Surveyor General.

Dec 2, 1869. 3m. GEO. M READE.

ESTATE OF JACOB YOST, DEC'D.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Yost, late of Carroll township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement

JAMES YOST, } Adm'rs.
AUGUSTINE YOST, }

Carroll Twp., Jan 6, 1870 6t.

FARM FOR SALE!—Three miles from Wilmore, on the road leading to Munster, a FARM of 160 ACRES, with DWELLING HOUSE and BARN; 80 ACRES being cleared, fenced and in good cultivation; the remainder well timbered.—The purchaser will be given immediate possession. For terms inquire of

B. McCOLGAN.

Wilmore, Jan. 20, 1869. tf.

NOTICE!—TO THE CREDITORS OF THE HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIA AND INDIANA TURNPIKE COMPANY.—I have been authorized by the Court of Huntingdon county to pay said creditors ONE PER CENT. on their claims, as adjusted in 1841. Persons having certificates of indebtedness will be paid said amount on presentation of such certicates.

JOHN LLOYD, Sequestrator.

Ebensburg, Jan. 20, 1870. 3t.

PARTNERSHIP.—The Lumber business will hereafter be conducted by the firm of Cunningham & Stonebeck, who will be prepared at all times to fill orders for Poplar, Ash, Cherry, Lion and Pine Lumber, Sawed and Shaved Shingles, and will purchase all kinds of

A DEAD WITNESS.—In January of last year Captain Hiram Marr, a fisherman residing at Southport, (on Sheepscot Bay,) Me., started from his home to cross the bay to Georgetown, to make arrangements for the burial of his brother, Capt. James Marr, who had just died at his home in the latter town.

While making the trip in his small boat across the bay, Captain Marr was lost; his boat was found two days subsequently upon the shore of Seguin Island, but his body was not found, though the shores were searched for many days.

Some months subsequent to this sad occurrence, the widow of Captain Marr applied to a Mr. P. for the payment of a promissory note of $50, which Captain Marr held against him at the time he was drowned.

Mr. P. averred that he had "paid the note," and refused to acknowledge that he was indebted to the estate of the deceased.

As the note itself was in the pocket of Captain Marr when he was lost, no conclusive evidence could be produced that it had not been paid.

But curious to relate, during the heavy gale last September, the body of Captain Marr was washed ashore at Long Beach, not far from which place it seems to have been buried in the sand from January till September.

The body was identified by marks in Indian ink on one of the arms. In the clothing of the body was found a wallet, containing, in nearly perfect preservation, the note of $50, the payment of which P. had refused to the widow.

Mr. P. could not any longer evade paying it, nor did he appear disposed to, after the body of the deceased seemed to have risen from its burial place on purpose to demand it.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—This world of ours is filled with wonders. The microscope reveals not less than the telescope, each at either end of creation. In the insect creation, particularly, there is so much to know that has never been dreamt of—wheels within wheels, without computation or number. Let us take a rapid glance at the proofs of this statement. The polypus, it is said, like the fabled hydra, receives new life from the knife which is lifted to destroy it. The fly spider lays an egg as large as itself. There are 4,041 muscles in a caterpillar. Hooke discovered 14,000 mirrors in the eye of a drone, and to effect the respiration of a carp, 13,800 arteries, vessels, veins, bones, etc., are necessary. The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of imperceptible holes, each hole permitting the passage of a thread; all the threads, to the amount of 1,000 to each mass, join together when they come out and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web; so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than 4,000 united. Leuwhenock, by means of microscopes, observed spiders no bigger than a grain of sand, and which spun threads so fine that it took 4,000 of them to equal in magnitude a single hair.

A SAD FATE.—Some years since a young man named William R. Haight was attracted from his home and trade by the allurements of a traveling circus troupe, in Cattaraugus county New York, and become infatuated with the charms of a female preformer, gratified her whims to the extent of his financial capacity, and then robbed his employers of several hundred dollars, for which crime he was tried, convinced, and sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and a half at Auburn jail. He was the only son of a fond and indulgent lady residing in New York City. This mother died a few days since, and by her will leaves all her fortune, $40,000, to her wayward, erring boy. He has only served six months of his imprisonment and when the facts above noted were related to him he acted like a madman, and sought every means to take his own life, cursing himself for being a felon, with a fortune hanging within his grasp, yet he dare not touch it until two long years are spent in misery and confinement. What a lesson to the youth of our land is here depicted!

BRICKS FROM GAS-COAL ASHES.—Walls of remarkable lightness, porosity and dryness may be built cheaply of bricks made from the ashes of the coke derived from gas works. The ashes, after being taken from the retorts, are spread on the surface of a clean floor; they are then finely pulverised, and ten per cent. of slacked lime, together with a small proportion of water is immediately stirred and incorporated with them. After a rest of twenty-four hours, the mixture is made into bricks by the ordinary process.—These bricks are immediately transferred to the drying sheds, where a few days of exposure renders them fit for use.

A NEW JERSEY FARMER lost his wife the other day. After the funeral, one of his old friends came to take tea and condole with him. The widower dilated upon the virtues of the deceased, and exclaimed: "But wasn't it a beautiful funeral?" "Yes," replied the friend; "very interesting, indeed." "Quite a crowded house, wasn't it, though?" asked the mourner. "Very, very; quite a success," groaned the friend. "Did you notice the hymn?—wasn't it touching?" queried the widower. "Very, very; I jined into it with all my heart," replied the guest. "Yes, and so did I," said the bereaved mourner, "the *corpse picked it out!*" She allers loved that hymn."

WHEN an Arab woman intends marrying again after the death of her husband she goes the night before the ceremony to pay a visit to his grave. There she kneels and prays him not to be offended—not to be jealous. As, however, she feels he will be offended and jealous, the widow brings with her a donkey laden with two goat's skins of water. The prayer ended, she proceeds to pour the water on the grave, to keep the first husband cool under the circumstances about to take place, and having well saturated him, she departs.

WHY is Grant's family like an old tin pail? Because there so many *Dents* in it.

Great Crash

—IN—

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Clothing, Groceries, &c.

EVERYTHING DOWN!

HIGH PRICES

OVER FOR THE SEASON!

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

OF V. S. BARKER'S IMMENSE

STOCK of GOODS.

Owing to the fact that money is pretty *scarce*, and people do not want to invest unless they can get their money's worth, V. S. BARKER has determined to offer his entire stock of Goods at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

FOR CASH.

As it is my desire to dispose of every article contained in my large and varied assortment of Goods before APRIL 1st, 1870,

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED IN

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots,

DRY GOODS,

And Miscellaneous Articles

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

The stock is new and contains no damaged or Auction goods, but every article is warranted to be in good and perfect order, and

WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES LOWER

THAN HAVE EVER PREVAILED IN THIS MARKET.

The Goods are marked down so that ONLY ONE PRICE will be asked FOR CASH, and sold for CASH ALONE.

So buy for CASH, and MONEY save,
And do not yield to sorrow;
I'll sell you CHEAP for CASH to day,
And I'll trust you all to-morrow.

And Now Look at This:

STILL BETTER OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SECURING BARGAINS.

ANY PERSON BUYING GOODS TO THE

AMOUNT OF FIVE DOLLARS AND UPWARDS,

Will have 5 PER CENT. Deducted from their Bill,

Which they can have either in Goods or Cash, as they may wish.

This is the greatest chance for bargains ever offer in this town, and persons wishing to buy Goods and SAVE MONEY will do well to examine our STOCK and PRICES before buying elsewhere.

Remember, the whole stock is to be

CLOSED OUT

Before the FIRST DAY of APRIL NEXT.

Ichabod Brown and Annabel Green.

A SAD TALE OF TRUE LOVE AND DIRE RETRIBUTION.

In Herkimer county
There never was seen
A sweeter young creature
Than Annabel Green.
She was fair as the lilies
And pure as the snow,
And Ichabod Brown
Was sweet Annabel's beau.

Fair Annabel Green
Thus to Ichabod spoke:
"Should you ever prove false
My poor heart would be broke."
Then he answered, "I hope
To be roasted and eat
If my Annabel's love
I shall ever forget."

But Ichabod Brown
Proved faithless, and soon
Poor Annabel Green
Was deserted and lone;
Then she wept and she mourned,
And she sobbed and she sighed,
Till her tender heart broke
And she lay down and died.

Then Ichabod Brown
Was never at ease;
He roamed all the way
To the far Southern seas,
And on going on shore
Some savages met him,
They built up a fire
And roasted and eat him.

NORWEGIAN COOKING APPARATUS.—We are indebted to one of the Magazines for the following description of this curious and convenient invention:

"It is now several years since the so-called 'Norwegian Cooking Apparatus' was first exhibited to the public; but it has since become a favorite in every direction, in consequence of the very great economy of fuel resulting from its use.

"In its simplest form it consists of a square box or chest, lined at the bottom and sides with felt, and with a square plug of the same material, which can be laid on and the lid then shut down. Tin or iron vessels, containing the substance to be cooked, are first exposed over a fire for a short time to a certain amount of heat, and the substances in them brought to the boiling temperature. They are then taken off and set inside of the felt-lined box, the top is put on and the lid closed, and they are allowed to remain any desired length of time. The felt is so poor a conductor that the temperature of the vessels will be maintained for many hours almost unchanged, and the process of cooking will go on without interruption or the application of additional heat.

"In one experiment a piece of beef was boiled with some potatoes for about seven minutes in a tin vessel, which was then placed in the chest and allowed to remain for a little longer time than would be required in ordinary cooking. On removing the vessel the contents were found perfectly done and smoking hot; and they probably would have retained the same temperature many hours longer, as after the lapse of five hours the vessel was so hot that the hand could not be held upon it.

"The same apparatus is equally efficient as a refrigerator—and we commend the hint to our readers who may wish to keep ice in small quantities, especially in a sick room. In one experiment several pounds of ice were placed in a tin box inside of the chest, during a hot afternoon. In the course of the evening the box was opened some five or six times, to remove portions of the ice; yet on the next day, at the expiration of twenty-four hours, although the weather in the meantime had been excessively hot, a considerable portion of the ice still remained unmelted."

WHO WAS THE SECOND WASHINGTON?—The Mobile Register is responsible for the following telling hit:

Who was the second Washington? The Radicals say it was Edwin M. Stanton.

It couldn't have been Stanton, for when Thad. Stevens died they said it was Stevens.

It couldn't have been Stevens, for when Abe Lincoln died they said it was Lincoln.

It could not have been Lincoln, for when John Brown died they said it was Brown.

It couldn't have been Brown—well, it's no use running the thing into the ground after running it up the gallows. Who was the second Washington?

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, there will be exposed to public outcry, on the premises in the Borough of Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, JAN 28th, 1870, at 2 o'clock, p m, that certain LOT or GROUND belonging to the estate of Michael C. M'Cague, deceased, situate in Ebensburg extended, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a p st on the south side of Ogle street, thence south along the east side of Spruce alley sixteen perches to a post, thence east along the north side of Triumph street four perches to a post, thence north along the adjoining lot sixteen perches to a post, thence west along the south side of Ogle street four perches to the place of beginning—it being known as Lot No. 1 on the fifty-seventh square.

TERMS—Cash on confirmation of the sale.

HARRIET ORR,
JOHN LLOYD,
Jan. 13. 3t. Adm'rs of M. C. M'Cague, dec'd.

LOOK HERE!—FINE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—The subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, his FARM in Cambria township, three miles south of Ebensburg, and containing 76 ACRES and 70 PERCHES, of which 55 Acres are under good cultivation and 20 Acres well timbered. An excellent Stone House, Frame Barn, Saw Mill in running order, Wagon and Carriage Houses, Wood Shed, and other necessary outbuildings, are the improvements. There is on the premises sufficient water power to run any machinery, as well as a good bearing Orchard of choice fruit. For further information apply on the premises or address through Ebensburg P. O.,

Jan 13 3t. ROBERT R. JONES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase **Bonds Nos. 14 and 18**, drawn in favor of VALENTINE W. KRISE and THOMAS BYRNE, for THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($300) each, and signed by PETER TREXLER, President of the Board of School Directors of Clearfield Township. The said bonds were issued through misrepresentation, and will not be redeemed. By order of the Board.

PETER TREXLER, President.
Attest—LUKE BEBE, Secretary.
St. Augustine, Jan. 4, 1870. [jan 13 -3t.]

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between T. BYRNE and JAS. CAULEY, under the style of T. BYRNE & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on January 4th, 1870. The business of the old firm will be settled by T. BYRNE, at the old stand, corner of Robinson and Anderson sts., Allegheny, Pa. T. BYRNE,
Jan. 13, 1870 -3t.* JAS. CAULEY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Fisher and Bloodgood Surveys being all patented, those who own portions of them need not apply for Patents. Those who have purchased tracts, or parts of tracts, of other bodies of surveys which have not been patented, can procure the patents by applying to

SHOEMAKER & OATMAN.
Ebensburg, Nov. 18, 1869. tf.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

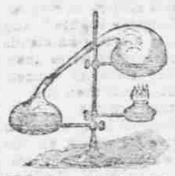
HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.
For sale by R. J. LLOYD, Agent, Ebensburg.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Uterous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Simple Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Resp'y J. LLOYD, Agent, Ebensburg, Pa.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WM. P. PATTON,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,

such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Rustic Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,

Cane Seat Chairs,

ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE

SPRING SEAT CHAIRS

Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.

CABINET FURNITURE

of every description and of latest *STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE* Tastes of all.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co., Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(Conducted on the European Plan.)
405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - Proprietor.

This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct. 17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,

No. 429 Liberty Street.

OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

[je11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

UNION HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PIOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

1870. A NEW THING, A BIG THING. 1870.

And a GOOD THING in EBENSBURG.

ROYALTY SUPERCEDED!

The "House of Tuder" Surrendered TO THE SMALL FRY!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! New Inducements!

{High Street!} {Low Prices!}

A. G. FRY

Has taken possession of the rooms on High Street, (three doors from Centre Street,) recently occupied by R. H. Tuder, into which he has just introduced a mammoth assortment of

DRY & DRESS GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

consisting of everything and much more than any dealer in this "neck of timber" has ever pretended to keep, and every article of which will be

SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH!

OR IS EXCHANGED FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

NO DEALER KEEPS BETTER GOODS!
NO DEALER KEEPS MORE GOODS!
NO DEALER SELLS CHEAPER!
NO DEALER SELLS MORE!

TRY FRY! TRY FRY!! TRY FRY!!! Buy from Fry! Buy from Fry!!

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY the finest Dress Goods at the fairest prices.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Muslins, Checks, Ginghams, Ticklings, Shirtings, Delaines, Drills, Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Delaines, Lawns, Prints, &c., &c., and wish to get the full worth of your money.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Boots and Shoes for Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear, unexcelled in quality and nowhere undersold in prices.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Carpets Oil Cloths, &c., of the handsomest styles at the lowest figures.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Mess Pork, Fish, Salt, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Soaps, Candles, Spices, or anything else in that line.

TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY anything and everything worth buying, and be sure that at all times you will be supplied at the LOWEST CASH RATES.

Oh my! my eye! it is no lie
That at the Dry Goods Store and Grocery
Just opened by A. G. Fry,
On the street called High,
More for your money you can buy
Than from any one else, far or nigh.

I design to keep a full line of DRESS GOODS of the most desirable styles and textures and as I am determined to sell as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, I respectfully solicit a call from all the ladies, and especially from those who have been in the habit of visiting other places to make their purchases. Whatever you want to buy, be sure first to try the store of A. G. FRY.

Ebensburg, May 27, 1869.

M. L. OATMAN,

DEALER IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

CONSISTING OF

Double Extra Family Flour,

GRAIN, FEED,

BACON, SALT, FISH,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,

SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,

SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.

Also, a large stock of the

Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,

STORE ON HIGH STREET,

Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,

Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LAWSON & BAKER,

FRANKLIN STREET,

In the Old POST OFFICE BUILDING,

Johnstown, Pa,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

WESTERN PRODUCE!

LAWSON & BAKER keep constantly on hand a large supply SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES, DRIED and GREEN FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.

Orders solicited from retail dealers, and satisfaction in goods and prices guaranteed.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869.

1870. WINTER. 1870.

I am now prepared to offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS IN

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE,

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of Tin, Sheet-Iron, COPPER AND BRASS WORK, MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE, SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Spear's Anti-Dust HEATING AND COOKING STOVES, *EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVE*, NOBLE, TRIUMPH and PARLOR HEATING STOVES.

And any Cooking Stove ordered when ordered at manufacturer's. Old Stove Plates and Grates repaired, on hand for the same, or will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors, all of which will be made of the best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to my Home Burner, with Glass Cone, which is more light than any other in use. Also, Paragon Burner, for Coal Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to

Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' Tin now ready, and will be sent out by mail or in press.

Hoping to see all my old customers, and many, many new ones this Spring, and most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, I will endeavor to please all who may call on me or they buy or not.

FRANCIS WISE.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS AT THE ENTERPRISE HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. He will constantly, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves*, of the most popular patterns and manufacture: *Heritage* of all Sizes, *Leader, Shawnee, Blue Ridge, Star, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Hasps, Staples, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Steels, Pocket Knives, Apple Parers, Peruvian Sewing Machines, Coffee Mills, Sad Irons, Spiders, Skillets, Ovens, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hand Saws, Mortising Machines, Augers, Chisels, Planes, Squares, Files, Rasps, Screw Drivers, Wrenches, Bits, Pincers, Hinges, Screws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Manure Forks and Scrapers, Rakes, Forks, Hoes, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Ends, Shoe Thread, Awls, Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Balance Gates and Measures, Lumber Scales, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifle and Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Gunpowder, Caps, Lead, &c., Oil Stone Dust, Files, Rasps, Graters and Fire Bricks, Wash Boilers, Force Pumps and Tubing; *Horse and Cattle Powders*; *Ware* of all kind; Brushes and Brooms of all kinds, in great variety; Carbon Oil and Burning Fluid, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Coal Stoves, Tar, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.*

FAMILY GROCERIES such as Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice, Barley, Soap, Candles, TOBACCO, CIGARS, Paints, White Lead, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnish, Shoe Brushes, Scrubbing, Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes of Cords and Manilla Ropes and many other articles at the lowest rates for cash.

Tin Roofing and House Spouting made, painted and put up at low rates for cash. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying their goods wholesale.

GEO. HUNNEY.
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING,

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect, complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.—Having purchased the tools and fixtures of Mr. T. W. Williams, and leased the building recently occupied by S. Stamm, Esq., on High street, opposite the Mansion House & Son, the subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Ebensburg and public generally that he is prepared to furnish all kind of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE of his own manufacture, which he will not only warrant perfect in make and material, but will sell as moderate in price as like articles are sold by any manufacturer in the county. Special attention paid to making and putting up SPOUTING of all kinds. An examination of my stock and prices is respectfully solicited, and I have no fear but what I can give entire satisfaction to all who favor me with their custom.

VALENTINE LUITWIELER.
Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1869. tf.

FRANK W. HAY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Caudy Street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly on hand.